NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

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IT'S ALL-OUT WAR; MAY LAST 8 YEARS

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10-Million Army, 5-Million A.E.F. Revealed as Plan

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Germany Lays Plans For Winter War in Africa

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Read: Christ versus Karl Marx—Part Two

COMMENT ON WORLD EVENTS ★ PIOUS HOPES VS. ECONOMIC REALITIES ★ HENRY FORD AND WORLD FEDERATION

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Dinner Chat

Back Copies

A RECENT letter from a SOCIAL JUSTICE reader offering a complete file of back copies of the magazine has brought such a flood of requests that it has been suggested this situation might justify a little effort on our part in getting the "demand" and "supply" in touch with each other.

For the next several weeks, therefore, the editorial office of SOCIAL JUSTICE invites all those who have stocks of back issues on hand—as well as those who wish to complete their files with one or another missing number — to write us stating their need, or their ability to fill one, as the case may be.

We appreciate the amount of extra clerical work this will involve, but SOCIAL JUSTICE is willing to undertake it as a service to our readers.

Our own stock of back numbers —except for 1941, and some issues of 1940—was long ago exhausted.

Incidentally, the specific file of the magazine offered in the October letter has been acquired by the library of one of the most influential newspapers in America; and a "live" subscription will henceforth keep their file of our national magazine of comment up to date.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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Volume 8 December 15, 1941 No. 24

Archbishop Beckman Hits 'Catholic Politicians'

"Woe to him by whom the scandal cometh . . . It were better for him that a millstone be tied about his neck and he be dropped into the depths of the sea!"

WITH this quotation from the *Bible,* His Excellency Archbishop Francis J. L. Beckman of Dubuque, is quoted in the *Catholic Tribune* in a stinging rebuke of so-called "Catholic politicians."

At the request of His Eminence Cardinal Dennis Dougherty of Philadelphia, Archbishop Beckman, founder and chairman of the Catholic Students Mission Crusade, delivered the principal address before 15,000 representatives of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine.

Said Archbishop Beckman:

"Tonight I would particularly apply this warning to our so-called 'Catholic' politicians who, without shame of any kind, have for some time been using their counterfeit Catholicity for their own selfish aggrandizement. These bland and brazen traitors to Christ and His church who would barter their very birthright are the disgrace of all Christendom.

"Yea, cringing and crawling at the tables of the mighty they would exchange their sacred vote for a few crumbs of patronage. These grafting, groveling so-called Catholics can no longer be tolerated by Holy Mother church, for they are scandalizing thousands of potential converts to Christ.

"Neither can she (the Church) afford to put up any longer with cheating, lying, and low wages in Catholic establishments of business. This unprincipled, un-Christian example of counterfeit Christianity extending even to public and promiscuous living is wreaking a terrible toll of America's moral foundations."

Poor Know How to Live

"THE rich are always sending missionaries to the poor to teach them how to live. But the poor should send missionaries to the rich, for only the poor know the secret," said Bishop Hugh C. Boyle of Pittsburgh addressing a recent A.C.T.U. convention as reported in the *Sun Telegraph.*

"Society dies at the top. The 'lower ranks' are forever replenishing the ranks of the so-called 'upper' or cultured classes. It would be wonderful if we could keep the virtues of poverty without keeping the poverty, but it seems impossible.

"I sometimes advise poor women with large families to chase from their homes the social workers who come to tell them how to raise their children. I tell them to take the broom to them.

"Another of the virtues which I admire among the poor is that of filial loyalty and affection—the respect and love of children for parents, cousins for cousins, and the rest. Only the Jews and the Chinese seem to have learned the art of keeping this virtue even among the wealthy."

Christmas Spirit in Philadelphia

CHRISTMAS for the students of St. Joseph's School of Social Sciences, 18th and Thompson streets, Philadelphia, Pa., means something more than rushing frantically through the stores in a last minute effort to complete their list of gift exchanges. It means, for them, remembering the poor — those who would not otherwise share in the material blessings of the holy season.

On Tuesday, December 16, after regular evening classes, the students are having a get-together Barn Dance and Social, which is open to the public. They hope to swell the funds which they have collected to supply Christmas baskets. Clothing, canned goods, surgical and medical supplies will be gladly accepted.

Last year, 150 baskets were distributed to needy families in Philadelphia through the efforts of the Evening School.

Social Justice Coupon Still a Good Gift Idea

HELLO, FOLKS:

Happy December the 15th t' all uv ye! Or am I hopin' f'r too much — what with th' days flyin' as they are 'n mos' uv y' with all y'r "aid-t'-St. Nikolus" t' take care uv yet. Well, I'm not gonna make enny remarks 'n give y' th' ol' "I told y' so," but . . . if y're up a tree 'bout what t' give Unkle Tom 'n Aunt Minnie, who don't eat kandy enny more on akkount uv dibedus 'n who don't like t' go to movies 'n who don't like t' go out visitun much now that it's a mite chilly 'n who don't like t' reed Western thrillers enny more — now that th' advenchrus days of youth are but a mem'ry — well, y've got only y'rself t' blame. I tried t' give y' a sugjestyun t' help y' out 'n if y' didn't akt on it — well, there y' are — up th' tree, where y' got y'rself all by y'rself.

Y'know we all 'll hafta agree that we outgrow things as time goes on — I don't wanna play with sqweeky mice enny more myself, y' know — those silly rubber ones I usta think were just th' sharpes' thing I c'd get — but none uv us'll ever get tired talkin' 'bout politiks 'n relijun 'n figgerin' out how t' acheeve a Utopia f'r ev'rybuddy 'n ourselves in pertikuler. T' put in two words what I've taken two paragrafs t' say — we all would like to have social justice — 'n Unkle Tom 'n Aunt Minnie'd like t' reed SOCIAL JUSTICE. How d' I know? Oh, I'm sykeek—'r sumpthin!

Uv korse, if y' get bizzy right away 'n send in these subskripshuns there's still time — I hope — t' take care uv 'em. Uv korse, if this epademik uv kolds goin' round th' offus duzzunt stop, we can't guarantee ennything. Sev'rul uv our girls 've had t' stay home a few days t' dokter themselves up 'n y' know, that always puts us a littul behind. It jus' can't be helped — it's all in a lifetime. It's th' mild wether we've been havin' th' las' two 'r three weeks that's played th' very divvil with peepul 'round these parts. Seems like sneezin' 'n koffin' 'n wheezin' 'n blowin' is th' order uv th' day. I hope it lets up soon 'n that we get some of that ol' fashun Michigan Winter y've all herd so much 'bout.

Well, I gess I've expozed myself t' germs 'n stuff long enuf now, 'n bothered you enuf, too, f'r this week, so I think I'll hie myself home. I think my big brother is gonna be there when I get home 'n we'll have a lotta fun 'xchangin' ideas, views, Chrismus hopes 'n stuff 'n things — I'll tell y' 'bout it nex' week.

In th' meentime — take kare uv y'rself 'n take a look down below — yeh, that littul bitty koopon there — that's what I'd like t' have y' fill in reel pretty with a friend's name 'n address 'n send it in kare uv

— PETE.

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Comment

We're at War!

THESE LINES are being written on Monday, December 8th.

Almost a week has intervened between your reading of them and their composition.

Hence, no news is being disclosed.

Hence, we are limited to expressing our views only.

As predicted by Father Coughlin years ago, we are engaged in a shooting war in 1941. His prediction got under the wire only by three weeks.

This is not a war between two nations. This is a world war with groups of nations marshaled on either side.

This is not an unexpected war.

It was anticipated years ago.

It is not a war of one front. America now finds herself fighting a two-ocean war. Soon our sailors, marines and soldiers will be battling on three continents.

It is not a war against Japan only. It is a war against Japan, Germany, Italy — all the "have-not" nations struggling against the "have" nations.

It is not a war to be ended in a year or two. It is an all-out war which, likely, will last for eight to ten years.

It is not a First World War in which only part of our resources, man power, production and finances were engaged. It is the Second World War — the total war — in which all our resources, production, wealth, man power and finance will be regimented.

It is an all-out war—all-out to the last dollar, to the last man, to the last personal liberty.

' ' '

Yesterday and its individual liberties have gone. Today and its national regimentation have come.

Yesterday and its isolationists have disappeared. Today and its interventionists are at hand.

Yesterday and its ideas of the state existing for the people and their liberties are of yesterday. Today and its ideas of the people existing for the State are of today.

Yesterday, and its freedom of press, pulpit and platform are history. Today, and its censorship of pen, voice and assemblage are in order.

Fire will be fought with fire. Totalitarianism will be countered with totalitarianism.

Last month with its strikes, Lindberghs, Wheelers, Lewises, Mothers of America, anti-British, anti-Communists lies in the shadows of the pyramids. This month with its upfolding of "M"-day will begin to freeze men at their jobs, at their salaries; will begin to fashion a new pattern of a conforming America.

All of us will be conformed, or else.

All of us will learn to go along, or else.

All of us will fit in the groove, or else.

Unnecessary production will stop. Unnecessary spending will vanish. Unnecessary recreation will be frowned on. The one necessary thing—saving our way of life—has the green light on a one track way.

What about the politics of tomorrow? The less said, the better; for there will be only one policy—that of winning the war; only one type of politician—he who goes along; only one political party—the party in power.

What about our Allies? Britain will help us with her navy—to save her Asiatic possessions; the U.S.S.R. will help us to save her way of life. The others are very insignificant.

What about religion? Individual religion will flourish; social religion will be catacombed. The Prince of Peace, we will be told, belongs to the future. The Lord of War rules today.

What about morals? If history repeats itself, morals will suffer a temporary, partial black-out wherever regimented men and women are assembled; wherever hate and the lackeys of hate hold sway over love and the angels of love.

Yesterday — a thousand yesterdays — was the time to spread the truth of Christ. Today, the world is engaged in spreading the errors of the Antichrist.

' ' '

Is this second World War a benediction?

Definitely, no. It is a lash God is using to sting us, to sting our enemies for social sins. Greed, gain, pride, power, profit—these will be balanced tomorrow by loss, pain, debt and dependence.

War from the Orient broke upon us on the eve of the Feast of Our Immaculate Mother.

How ironical! She, the Patroness of America, whom we mocked with our lusts, our indifference; she, the Mother of Mankind, is honored by the declaration of war on her feast day!

Remember it was on Good Friday, 1917, when the First World War was declared—the day the Prince of Peace was crucified.

Our Lady's feast day which, in a sense, marks the birthday of the supernatural Christian concept of life, is chosen by the enemies of mankind to mark their attempt to set up a material concept of life—chosen weeks, months and years before our Congressmen assembled at Washington to vote unconsciously for Barabbas; to condemn unconsciously the Christ Who was betrayed for thirty pieces of silver.

We are at war—a World War fought for economic supremacy. Yet, in a truer sense, it is a super-world war fought between Christ and Antichrist.

Whatever happens, lift up your hearts; hold fast to your faith.

' ' '

SOCIAL JUSTICE has opposed wars fought for the imperial supremacy of the pound, of the dollar or any other coinage.

While SOCIAL JUSTICE submits to the will of the Government as expressed by Congress in declaring war, it does not mean that we say what was wrong yesterday is right today.

It does not mean we erase the iniquities of the *Peace Treaty of Versailles* from our minds.

It does not mean we condone the economic imperialism of Britain.

It does not mean we fall victim to any recent propaganda.

It does not mean we regard the present war as one being fought to save Christianity.

It does mean we submit to the will of government. It does mean we will discountenance all intellectual or physical sabotage. It does mean we will be no obstructionists in the pursuit of this war.

However, we are no Stephen Decaturs. While the Government of our country is right we will applaud the Government. When the Government of our country is definitely wrong, we reserve the right to say so.

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An A.E.F. of 5-Million Men Called For

THE HIGH COMMAND of the Army and Navy — under the direction of President Roosevelt—calls for an American Expeditionary Force of 5-million men; and a total armed force of more than 10-million men.

The thoughts expressed in the above paragraph were published by the *Chicago Daily Tribune* Thursday, December 4th.

Following the publication of this most astounding news, Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, summoned a press conference to dash cold water on this journalistic fire without denying or affirming the disclosures.

Had the *Chicago Tribune* proof for the statements it made?

Why didn't thousands of American newspapers reprint this most important story of the year?

Has President Roosevelt been deceiving the American people by promising there would be no boys sent to fight on foreign soil?

If the *Chicago Tribune* story is false and unfounded, why does not Mr. Roosevelt say so?

If the *Chicago Tribune* story is true, what effect will it have upon the conscriptees and the more than 80 per cent of our citizens who are opposed to our taking part in a shooting war?

These are only a few of the questions which demand an answer today—not tomorrow.

Let us analyze the *Tribune's* story: On Thursday, December 4th, when the pro-leftist, pro-New Deal, *Chicago Sun* first cast its red glow upon the streets of the Windy City, it was greeted by the greatest news story of the year appearing in the pages of the *Tribune*.

Written by Chesly Manly, the *Tribune* story stated that the dispatch of an American Expeditionary force of 5-million men was contained in a Government report prepared not for the Army and Navy, but by the Army and Navy High Command.

The *Chicago Tribune* claims to have a copy of this astounding report in its possession. The document "is a blueprint for total war on a scale unprecedented in at least two oceans and three continents, Europe, Africa, and Asia."

The report contains these words, according to the *Tribune* story: "Germany and her European satellites cannot be defeated by the European powers now fighting against her . . . therefore . . . if our European enemies are to be defeated it will be necessary for the United States to enter the war, and to employ a part of its armed forces offensively in the eastern Atlantic and in Europe and Africa

"July 1, 1943," so writes Mr. Manly, "is fixed as the date for the beginning of the final supreme effort by American land forces to defeat the mighty German army in Europe."

The *Tribune* adds: "In the meantime, however, increasingly active participation is prescribed for the United States, to consist of the gradual encirclement of Germany by the establishment of military bases, an American air offensive against Germany from bases in the British Isles and in the Near East, and possible action by American expeditionary forces in Africa and the Near East . . .

"The report states that the forces deemed necessary to defeat the potential enemies of the United States total five field armies, consisting of approximately 215 divisions . . .

"The report assumes that Germany, Italy, all German occupied countries co-operating with Germany, Vichy France, Japan, Manchoukuo, and possibly Spain and Portugal, are potential enemies. It calls for continuation of the war against this assumed combination of enemies even though the British commonwealth and Soviet Russia should be completely defeated, and predicts that Russia will be militarily impotent by July 1, 1942 . . .

"The war prospectus is dated Sept. 11, 1941, and was prepared by the Army and Navy joint board, which is the supreme command of the United States, in response to a letter addressed to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson by President Roosevelt on July 29, 1941. Harry L. Hopkins, closest adviser to the President on war strategy and his confidential emissary to Winston Churchill, the British prime minister, and Josef Stalin, the Russian dictator, assisted in the preparation of the high command estimates."

Boxed on page 5 is President Roosevelt's letter which appears in full.

* * *

Secretary Stimson to whom President Roosevelt addressed his letter, according to the *Tribune,* assembled on his board: "Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations; Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the army; Maj. Gen. William Bryden, deputy chief of staff; Rear Adm. R. E. Ingersoll, assistant chief of naval operations; Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, deputy chief of staff for air and chief of the army air forces; Rear Adm. John H. Towers, chief of the navy's bureau of aeronautics; Brig. Gen. L. T. Gerow, assistant chief of staff in charge of the war plans division, and Rear Adm. R. K. Turner, director of war plans in the office of the chief of naval operations. The report was signed by Gen. Marshall and Adm. Stark."

To substantiate its story, the *Tribune* printed the following: "At a White House conference on Aug. 18 Mr. Roosevelt told congressional leaders about his secret confabulations at sea with Churchill. The *Tribune* reported exclusively that the new war alliance called for an ultimate land invasion of the continent of Europe as the only possible method of defeating Germany and that such an invasion would depend upon the assistance of a vast American expeditionary force.

"The *Tribune* dispatch displeased President Roosevelt and the White House ordered Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky to repudiate the article on the floor of the senate. Barkley denounced the *Tribune* story as a 'deliberate falsehood.'

The *Tribune* nevertheless continued to reveal the hidden war plans of the administration, as it had as the announced objectives progressed from 'short of war' to 'shooting war.'

"On October 1, the *Tribune* disclosed that appropriations and authorizations already voted by Congress were large enough to equip 10-million men, including an air force of 2-million.

"On Nov. 26, the *Tribune* informed its readers that the administration's so-called victory program contemplated an army of 5 to 8 million men and would require appropriations of 40 billion dollars, including 20 billions for lend-lease aid to Britain, Russia, and other countries, within the next six months.

"The secret report prepared by the high command under President Roosevelt's direction officially confirms the *Tribune* revelations.

"The official report explodes some of the popular myths that have been most sedulously fostered by administration spokesmen and war propagandists generally."

* * *

What are the objectives, other than the defeat of Hitler, entertained by the United States Government in using a foreign expeditionary force of 5-million men?

The official report formulated by the highest ranking officers in Army and Navy states, according to the *Tribune*:

" 'Prevention of the destruction of the British empire; prevention of the further extension of Japanese territorial dominion; eventual establishment in Europe and Asia of balances of power which will most nearly insure political stability in those regions and/or the security of the United States, and, so far as practicable, the establishment of regimes favorable to economic freedom and economic liberty.'

"The section of the report dealing with the Navy calls for forces and facilities, including naval aviation, 'capable of executing strong naval offensives in the eastern Atlantic and the central and western Pacific ocean.' Besides the so-called two ocean navy, with a personnel of 1,100,000 men and 150,000 in the marine corps, the report calls for an increase in American merchant shipping to a total of 18 million gross tons.

"A section of the report under the title, *'Major Strategy of the United States and Its Associates,'* states in part:

" 'The joint board is convinced that the first major objective of the United States and its associates should be the complete military defeat of Germany'."

* * *

What are the projected operations relative to the A.E.F. of 5-million men?

According to the *Tribune,* quoting the report, we read:

" 'First phase (until M-day, or when hostilities begin): Objective: Insure delivery

(Continued on Page 5)

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Comment

(Continued from Page 4)

of supplies to the British Isles and provide munitions for other nations fighting the axis in order to preclude diminution of other war efforts and concurrently to prepare United States for active participation in the war. (We are now in this phase.)

" 'Second phase (M-day until prepared for final offensive action): Objective: Prepare the way for the eventual defeat of Germany by active participation as an associate of Great Britain and other nations fighting the axis powers.

" 'Final phase: Total defeat of Germany.'

"The *Tribune* has been informed by reliable sources that the second phase of American participation in the war probably will begin next April with the dispatch of air forces to the British Isles and the Near East, where bases already are under construction. The report of the joint board does not fix a definite date for the beginning of active participation in the war but indicates that it will be soon."

' ' '

The above is a synopsis of the December 4th story printed by the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, possibly the greatest story released in America for the year 1941.

We repeat that the President's secretary, Stephen Early, attempted to discredit the story without denying it. Immediately upon its being published, things began to happen in Washington, and elsewhere. The following startling developments were observed:

1. The House of Representatives temporarily pigeonholed a deficiency appropriation bill amended to $8¼-billion for fear members of the House would vote it down.

2. When, after more than two hours, the bill was brought into the House, it lay forgotten for another 90 minutes while New Dealer spokesmen sought to calm down the non-interventionist members by discrediting the *Chicago Tribune* story.

3. The War and Navy Departments, asked to give an answer, aimed at discrediting the *Tribune's* revelations, were nonplussed; for they could find only two minor points on which to base their attack.

4. Representative Taber of New York, said it was the first time in his 19 years in the House he had heard of a President asking his joint strategy board to prepare such a plan.

5. Administration leaders declined an invitation to insert in the *Congressional Record* a copy of the original report. They were content merely to deny in vague terms the *Tribune* story.

6. Representative Harry Sauthoff of Wisconsin released copies of letters exchanged between himself and Secretary of State Hull. These letters indicated the existence of what he described, believe it or not, as a "secret treaty between the United States and Germany"—a treaty signed in 1929 and still in existence, according to the letter from Secretary Hull.

7. Representative Chas. Dewey, of Illinois, stirred the House with a speech designed to condemn steam-roller methods for appropriating money.

8. All Washington was agog with the year's most sensational American story. Copies of the *Washington Herald* were sold out before noon.

Few radio stations lacked either courage or foresight to publicize the *Tribune's* dramatic revelations.

' ' '

According to Arthur Sears Henning, writing in the December 5th edition of the *Tribune*:

"The documentary proof—presented by the *Tribune*—of the secret plans of the administration to take the United States into the war raging in Europe, Africa, and Asia upset the White House and the State, War, and Navy departments, from which have emanated repeated denials of such intentions.

"In these departments, the O.P.M. and other armament production agencies, work virtually was at a standstill for hours as officials gathered to discuss the exposure and the possible reaction of the American people to the evidence that they were being deceived by the administration."

9. Representative George Tinkham, of Massachusetts said: "The American Republic has been betrayed" by the Roosevelt administration and entered the newspaper's story in the *Congressional Record.*

Senator Burton Wheeler of Montana, threatened to introduce a resolution in the Senate calling on the administration to state publicly whether it is planning to send an A.E.F. to Europe.

10. Shaved of all rhetorical words, the interventionists were forced to assert that while the joint board presents a plan it does not represent a commitment to send 5-million men to Europe.

11. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, blurted out—without denying the *Tribune* story—: "All departments concerned are investigating how they (the *Tribune*) got the report."

' ' '

It is significant to note that the President wrote his letter on the day he received Wendell Willkie in the White House. That day, Willkie left the White House to tell reporters that American bases should be established in the British Isles and elsewhere.

Chesly Manly, of the *Chicago Tribune* Washington staff, maintains that he received an authoritative account of the White House meeting in which it was revealed that the British-American alliance, cemented on the high-seas, called for an ultimate land invasion of Europe.

New Deal spokesman Alben Barkley of Kentucky discounted Manly's story which appeared in the *Tribune* at that time as "a deliberate falsehood."

All in all, the *Tribune's* revelations, based on documents which its publishers claim to have in hand, forces us to examine our national sanity for even entertaining such tactical and theoretical ideas of sending 5-million men to fight on foreign fields, at the expense of wrecking the last vestige of our constitutional rights, our property rights and our children's rights.

Upon these latter— the children — imponderable burdens will be placed for centuries to come because we, their parents, were engaged in saving the economic system of international capitalism and the imperial regime of the British empire.

Hitlerism can't be defeated by destroying Hitler or Hitler's armies. 10-million negatives can never accomplish the wiping out of National Socialism!

Sensible men—were they in Washington and elsewhere — would realize that what America needs today—and what the world needs—is a positive revival of Christian principles.

Evil can be destroyed only by *good.*

The President's Letter

"July 9, 1941.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary:

"I wish that you, or appropriate representatives designated by you, would join with the secretary of the navy (Frank Knox) and his representatives in exploring at once the over-all production requirements required to defeat our potential enemies.

"I realize that this report involves the making of appropriate assumptions as to our probable friends and enemies and the conceivable theaters of operation which will be required. I wish you would explore the munitions and mechanical equipment of all types which, in your opinion, would be required to exceed by an appropriate amount that which is available to our potential enemies.

"From your report we should be able to establish a munitions objective indicating the industrial capacity which this nation will require. I am not suggesting a detailed report but one that, while general in scope, would cover the most critical items in our defense, and which could then be translated by the O.P.M. into practical realities of production facilities.

"It seems to me that we need to know our program in its entirety, even though at a later date it may be amended. I believe that the confidential report which I am asking you to make to me would be of great assistance not only in the efficient utilization of our production facilities, but would afford an adequate opportunity for planning for the greatly increased speed of delivery which our defense program requires.

"I am asking Mr. Hopkins to join with you in these conferences. I would appreciate it if the secretary of war could take the initiative in these conferences.

"Very sincerely yours,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

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Time People Were Told

As We Say elsewhere in a "behind the war" comment, every nation in the world has its war plans against other countries, for almost any theoretical contingency.

Except for details and timing, these plans are not as secret as people assume. America's "war plan," for example, was known to the army and navy colleges of Britain, Russia, and even Germany. Only the American people, and their Congress, it seems, did not know it.

So, when the *Chicago Tribune* disclosed that, in the opinion of our Army and Navy experts, "Hitler cannot be beaten" without an American expeditionary force of 5-million men, and an American army of 10-million, the newspaper story amounted to a national sensation.

The official reaction in Washington was to demand an investigation as to how the *Tribune* learned about it. There was no official denial that we are, eventually, to have an army of 10-million men. All of our "national defense" preparations point to that, as Social Justice has said time and again.

By all means let us have this whole business investigated. Is it not about time that the American people, and Congress, were told the truth?

The American people do not need to be "protected" from facts that the army and navy experts of other nations already know.

Marriner Eccles—Marxist-Minded

According to the *Congressional Record* (Nov. 21, p. A5565), Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said: "The idea of thinking that we are leaving—in our rising Federal debt—a great burden on our children and our children's children is wrong.

"If you stop to think about the debts of the Government you'll discover that the debt of the Government is a debt of the economy as a whole. It is not the Government—it is all of us. In effect, all of us owe to all of us whatever the public debt is."

The astute Governor of the Federal Reserve Board inferentially adopts, in the above statement, one of two theories. He believes either in repudiation or in confiscatory taxation.

Viewed sanely, a Government debt must be paid or repudiated. If it is paid, it is paid from the earnings of the citizens through the medium of taxation. If the medium of taxation is employed, it means that both the interest on the debt and the principal of the debt itself are being cancelled by money which the citizens earn in their various and manifold enterprises.

Although business will be halted—as it always has been in post-war periods; although factories will be idled—as they always have been in post-war periods; although markets will be shrunk—as they always have been in post-war periods, the limping business men, the idle workers and the over-producing farmers will be forced to pay taxes at the same rate—if not at a greater rate—when business, factories and farms were engaged at the *tempo* of war production.

The result of all this taxation will be the confiscation of private property and its "nationalization."

Possibly, Chairman Eccles believes in repudiating the principal of debt. If the debts are just, repudiation is unjust. Though the contractors of the Russian debt prior to 1917 considered their debts just, the Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics repudiated these debts in truly communistic fashion.

When men begin repudiating debt, they end by repudiating God. Atheism is a natural consequent to debt repudiation.

The New Dealers no longer make any attempt to balance a national budget; no longer make any attempt to spend within their means.

At present, the United States Treasury is spending three dollars for every dollar it receives. Were the financialists in the Treasury gifted with old-fashioned honesty, they would be content to spend one dollar for every dollar received, or treble the taxes now in vogue in the United States to balance their expenditures.

Either they have no plan to balance expenditures, or they entertain the idea of ultimately repudiating the debts. Taxes are now abnormal although our Treasury is spending three times as much as it receives. As it is, taxes are confiscatory. As it should be, taxes would be unbearable. It would not profit a man to own anything if, in sheer honesty, the Treasury imposed righteous taxes upon us.

But this would alienate too many millions of votes. Consequently, though many more billions will be added to our national debt, taxes will not be upped in proportion; for the Communist method of repudiation is the only method by which the New Dealers can hold their following among the citizens of this country.

We are surfeited with the insane propaganda that what we owe, we owe to ourselves; that despite what we owe, our national resources will be left to us. Those engaged in promoting such insanity have set their faces towards the communistic goal of commonly-owned national resources.

Behind the scenes of our national life one suspects more and more the existence of a group of planners who are plotting the destruction of the United States of America rather than the saving of the British Empire or the defeat of Hitler.

More important to Americans than the defeat of Hitler is the defeat of those ideas in our midst which are grooved in the pattern of Karl Marx.

Great Men Want Capable Counselors

Students of history know, and reasonable men would naturally infer, that from the dawn of history great men have surrounded themselves with the ablest counselors procurable, observes an editorial in the *San Francisco Leader*.

"Napoleon's marshals were the best generals in Europe and some of his advisors in matters of state, men like Talleyrand, are still remembered. Even his Minister of Police was the most notable criminal-catcher of his day.

"Men of lesser caliber than Napoleon like Louis XIV, still known to France as the 'great monarch,' derived their glory almost entirely from the quality of the men with whom they surrounded themselves. Conde and Vauban in war, Colbert and Louvais in state, Mansard in architecture are names that have echoed down the corridors of time for 250 years.

"And *per contra,* men of inferior caliber have always taken pains to surround themselves with small-bore advisors . . .

"Great men desire the advice of big men; hence they surround themselves with big men. Little rulers feel small in the company of bigger men than themselves; so they surround themselves with small men—men whose sole concern in life is the salary attached to their job, and not the job itself; men who will do what they are told and never question or quibble about it."

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Comment

American Children Hungry; British Eat

BUNDLES for Britain.

Billions for Britain.

Millions for Communist Russia.

Thus do the citizens of the United States open their hearts and purses to their favored friends abroad.

But, meanwhile, the dark cloud of starvation and undernourishment hovers over hundreds of thousands — even millions — of poverty-stricken American children.

While fashionable busy-bodies express their peculiar "patriotism" by promoting Bundles for Britain, American boys and girls from the "wrong side of the tracks" are going to school each morning with empty stomachs.

While Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard tells us we must send $1-billion worth of additional food to England within the next few months, the physical and mental growth of millions of American children is being stunted for want of adequate food.

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon-General of the United States, estimates that 9-million American children are suffering from malnutrition.

"We are wasting money trying to educate children with half-starved bodies," he said in a recent talk. "They can't absorb teaching. They hold back classes, require extra time of teachers, and repeat grades.

"This is expensive stupidity, but its immediate cost to our education system is as nothing compared to its ultimate cost to the nation.

"Something like 9-million school children are not getting a diet adequate for health and well-being. And malnutrition is our greatest producer of ill-health.

"Like 'nearly fresh fish,' a nearly adequate diet isn't good enough. A plan to feed these children properly would pay incalculable dividends."

* * *

In Philadelphia, according to the *Enquirer*, there are 160,000 underfed school children. Only recently, the Board of Education was moved to appoint a committee to investigate conditions and seek means of supplying the undernourished children with adequate food.

The Board's $12,000-a-year business manager, the *Enquirer* adds, "neglected for three years to inform the Board that free food for the children was available from the Federal Surplus Marketing Administration."

So nothing was done. One hundred sixty thousand children continued to walk to school daily without breakfast or with an inadequate one, and most of them without a satisfactory dinner the night before.

One member of the committee appointed by the Philadelphia Board president was quoted as saying that "nobody had given him any facts about the feeding program," and later, that he hadn't "had any opportunity to look into this matter."

* * *

Fortunately for Britain, our Federal administration takes much better care of the English. Those in charge of British food distribution admit there are ample supplies on hand to feed the nation.

Here are some testimonials on the local domestic situation, according to the *Enquirer:*

"There is a great deal of lunch stealing, regularly," said a junior high school teacher.

"I have found many, many children who look as if they are typical depression products and will continue to be so if something isn't done about it."

An elementary school teacher asserted, "These children who attend school with their stomachs empty are languid, inclined to be sullen, and cannot possibly be taught.

"I noticed a child in my class recently who would come in in the mornings, lay his head on his desk and pay no attention to lessons.

"I reprimanded him a couple of times and then tried to talk to him. At last he told me that he had had no breakfast, and rarely dinner the night before. I have bought his lunch from that day on.

"And his case is not an isolated one."

Is it too "pro-Nazi" to demand that American school children be adequately fed *before we give billions of dollars worth of food and war materials to Great Britain and the Communist U.S.S.R.?*

Christmas Toys From England

BRITAIN is beating her military metal into toys for American children. That reminds us of a story originating from Columbus, Ohio: A man wanting a shipment of steel from his local producers was told to go and get himself a priority. Unable to do this, he chanced upon an ad in an English commercial magazine offering steel in large shipments to America.

Cabling directly to the English corporation, he got his steel delivered from England and could not get it from the United States!

Now, the British are beginning to beat metal into toys for Americans. We lend-lease them the steel and convoy the ships that carry it to England. We buy it back in expensive toys while our Government will not permit toy manufacturers in this country to have local steel.

Business as usual for England. But business be damned for the small business man in America.

* * *

"Blitz or no blitz, England is tapping her stocks of stainless steel, lead, brass, copper and tin, so American children — and London manufacturers — can have a merrier Christmas," says a New York correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune.*

The Chicago newspaper's observer continues:

"Whether lend-lease materials go into the belligerent baubles from Britain is a military secret. Curious minded people are told the question is not in keeping with the Yuletide spirit.

"The toy British soldiers and their equipment, made of cold metal and pint size, look nonetheless ferocious and destructive. One store is showing the empire forces by units, billeted in cardboard boxes. An anti-aircraft unit of tin and lead soldiers in khaki was a realistic outfit.

"The toy troops had a gun mounted on a tripod and pointing to the sky and a searchlight which throws a real beam of light. The model anti-aircraft gun with stainless steel fittings costs $18.50.

"Both soldiers and weapons were stamped *'Made in England.'* Also on display are model Bren guns mounted on trucks, and howitzers, the latter trimmed in brass.

"A clerk, answering the questions of a small boy, said ammunition could not be sold with the guns because New York state laws prohibited it, but she suggested that 'blank cartridges or caps' could be purchased in neighboring New Jersey.

"But toys are not the only commodity transported to the American market over the submarine infested seas, as evidenced by the literature sent out by one exclusive furniture store which calls itself 'A London furniture shop in New York.'

"A visit to the shops revealed stocks of British antiques, or reproductions, of Sheraton and Chippendale chairs, Queen Anne secretaries with inlaid English leather tops, and breakfront bookcases. Some of the pieces recently arrived by ship from England.

"United States customs laws allow antiques, interpreted as anything more than 100 years old, to enter the country duty free. Newly manufactured furniture incurs heavy duties upon crossing the boundary line."

Putting the Vitamins Back into Flour!

DEFICIENCIES in national health, resulting in 50 per cent of our young men being ineligible for the draft, has brought home to some the fact that the youth of America are not obtaining enough nutritious foods.

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, Stanford University food expert, and director of research for General Mills, Inc., recently stated that "Public funds probably will have to be used to subsidize the enrichment of flour and other foods with vitamins and minerals if the job is to be done thoroughly."

Dr. Taylor said the present minimum cost of enough vitamin B-1 nicotinic acid and iron to fortify effectively one barrel of flour is 29 cents.

At present Vitamin B-2, another important nutritional factor, cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities for universal fortification, Dr. Taylor reported, but if it were plentiful at present prices, its addition to the flour would increase the cost another 21 cents. Thus, the cost of a barrel of flour, which now is around $7.50 to the wholesaler, would be increased by more than 6 per cent before it reached the retailer, on the basis of Dr. Taylor's figures.

High-priced flours probably could stand this boot, the food expert said, but the low-priced ones, which go to consumers particularly in need of vitamins, could not.

Who takes the vitamins out of the flour? When the wheat comes from the farm the vitamins are there.

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Comment

Behind the War

The Winter Campaign

EVERY army's general staff has invasion plans ready to meet, or make, attacks on any country which might become an enemy.

Thus, for many years Germany has had the *Schiefflein Plan* for attack against France, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg, nations which at various times have been Germany's enemies.

Such military plans exist to prevent loss of time and action once nations go to war. Nor are these military plans as "secret" as laymen are inclined to believe.

Most general staffs have accurate and complete knowledge of other nation's plans. The element of surprise consists in details of the attack, the time when it will be sprung, the place of the first offensive, etc. These details, usually closely held by the army general staff, are communicated to officers only at the last moment.

So, although the Soviet general staff knew the Nazi's plan of attack; yet the time, place and manner of the invasion was such a surprise that Red divisions were thrown back steadily for months.

So, too, the British general staff knew the broad lines of the Nazi plan for a North Africa campaign. Because the British knew of this design and expected it to be launched this Winter, Britain refused to open a continental battle front to relieve pressure on the U.S.S.R. and, instead, launched their own surprise attack in Libya.

Last September, General Wavell went to London to prepare for Britain's defense against the expected Nazi-Italian Winter offensive. The assumption was that the Nazis, supremely conscious of the importance of the weather in military campaigns, would slacken pace in the northern Russian drive as soon as they might attain tenable positions, and push forward in the southern sector and in North Africa.

Holding their northern line for the Winter, the Nazis would shift their pincers attack to the Near East, the Caucasus and North Africa.

* * *

The German high command, accordingly, prepared two sets of plans. In the first, the main attacking force would be an army ferried across the Mediterranean from France to Moroccan, Algerian and Tunisian ports.

Marshal Siegmund List, raised to the rank of general for his brilliant work as commander of the Twelfth army in the attack against France, was selected to lead this expeditionary force.

The 850,000 men mobilized and held in readiness in southern Germany and southwestern France are no ordinary troops. They have been especially drilled in tropical and desert warfare, trained in artificial sun chambers and acclimated to the burning heat of the desert. Their mechanical equipment, too, is especially constructed for desert warfare. Their tanks, for example, are air-conditioned — like those which the United States sent to the British at Suez, and which are now being used in the Libyan campaign.

Until the beginning of November, the Nazis had resisted all temptation to transfer these troops to the Russian front. The high command threw into the Russian campaign the SS, Storm Troopers, Italian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Hungarian and Slovaks units, even anti-Bolshevist volunteers, from the conquered nations.

Hence, the chances are that the specially trained German force is still waiting for the opening of the Winter campaign in Africa, in addition to some 50,000 engineers and bridge builders stationed in Besancon and the Val d'Ahon in occupied France.

Gen. List's 850,000 troops, landing at French North African ports (some of them may also cross Spain and reach Africa through Spanish Morocco), will strike south by east through the desert.

That route will take them either through or very close to the Free French possessions of the Lake Chad district. Their objective, however, is not the Free French possessions in Africa. The Nazi army plans to pass into the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, cross its undefended desert border, and strike at the Middle and Lower Nile, of which the strategic center is Khartoum.

This historic city, at the junction of the Blue and White Nile, is to be the Nazi's first objective. There, General List's army will split into two columns. The major column will push northward down the valley of the Nile. A smaller column will move eastward, with the shores of the Red Sea as an objective.

Leaving a sufficient force to cut off British troops in Italian East Africa from the British at Suez, and to block the British-American supply line through the Red Sea, the major portion of the Nazi army will continue along the eastern shore of the Red Sea, making for the same ultimate objective as the column ascending the Nile valley, namely, Suez.

Supporting the movement of the main German army, the German-Italian forces in Libya under General Rommel, will retrace the path over which the Italians fled after their unsuccessful attempt to pass along the coast to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez. Commander of this combined German-Italian army is General Rommel, who ranks Italy's General Battisco in command of the Italian forces.

* * *

As originally planned, the three Nazi columns, timing their advance to strike simultaneously at Suez, the British force stationed there — with their lines of communication and supply via both Mediterranean and Red Sea routes cut off — would have to fend off assaults from three sides.

The British, sensing this, delivered their recent offensive against the German-Italian forces of Rommel and Battisco, in a futile attempt to drive the Axis armies out of Africa before the Winter army under Gen. List can be landed.

The British navy is concentrated on knocking out Axis shipping in the Mediterranean carrying aid to the beseiged German and Italian armies in Libya.

But the news at this writing concedes "this round" to the Germans; British propaganda, hopefully, promises to win "the next round."

* * *

There is some possibility that the British in Africa might be attacked from four sides — the opening of a fourth front depends upon the ability of the Nazis to send still another army across Turkish territory and down through Syria and Palestine in time to hit at Suez from the northeast.

According to "Plan No. 1," the drive through Turkey along the Near East coastline is "optional."

In "Plan No. 2," which is to be put in operation if "Plan No. 1" is impossible or inadvisable, the Turkish salient is essential. This plan provides for the main attack through Turkey, Syria and Palestine, with Generals Rommel and Battisco forming the co-operating arm of the pincers.

In "Plan No. 2" the drive through Turkey would be co-ordinated with a new "all out" attack on the Caucasus. As the Nazis continue their advance from the Crimea and the Don basin, columns of troops passing through Turkey would strike northward towards Tiflis and Batum.

The Italian fleet, it is contemplated, would enter the Black Sea, through the Turkish-held straits and Germany would — according to its own calculations — reach the oil of the Caucasus simultaneously with that of Iraq and the Suez canal.

With Turkey as the pivotal point of this massive movement of troops, other forces could be diverted into one or the other of the three columns driving from Turkey, respectively towards the Caucasus, Iraq, and Suez as the necessities of the operations demand.

These, then, are Germany's two plans for cutting the jugular vein of the British Empire — the Suez canal. Which plan will be put into operation depends largely upon the outcome of the diplomatic struggle now going on in Vichy, Berlin and Ankara.

France Plays Part

FOR CARRYING out any ambitious and grandiose operation against the British Empire, Germany depends upon France.

Hitler does not dare to send an expeditionary force into French North Africa unless Vichy will assure the Nazis of the cooperation of the French fleet and the French colonial armies under Gen. Maxime Weygand.

Germany suspects Weygand of being ready to resume the war when and if he ever sees a chance of beating Germany. The Germans suspect Weygand because Britain and the United States have been shipping him fuel, food and equipment.

If Gen. List's army finds the going tough against the British troops in Cyrenaica and Libya, the Germans suspect that Weygand might re-enter the war and attack the Germans and Italians from the rear.

From the beginning, Weygand has been the chief obstacle in the way of the Germans. Repeatedly, the Nazis have tried to oust Weygand from his position of power and authority. Although, on paper, Weygand was demoted from supreme command in North Africa, and although General Juin was named commander of the North African armies, Gen. Weygand and his group have managed to maintain the actual control of the army, and Juin's command is said to be only theoretical.

Juin is one of the high French officers released from German prison camp on giving a promise to collaborate with the Nazis. But the Germans, who succeeded in per-

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Comment

(Continued from Page 8)

suading Vichy to send Juin to North Africa, are none too sure that his promises of "collaboration" are sincere.

The American State Department always considered Weygand as a balance to Darlan and Laval, capable of persuading Marshal Petain to refuse collaboration, military and naval, with the Nazis.

However, upon the insistence of Germany's Herr Otto Abetz, Weygand has been "relieved" of his command. For months, the United States had permitted Weygand to receive food, fuel and equipment for his armies, hoping no doubt that Weygand would double-cross Hitler. With Weygand's dismissal, however, the fuel, arms and food supplied by the U.S.A. might easily fall into the hands of the Nazis.

* * *

In the light of our knowledge of the Nazi general staff's plans for the Winter campaign in Africa, the dismissal of Gen. Weygand is easily understood. It seems to this observer that his dismissal should indicate that the Nazis are planning to land troops at French ports and to use the French fleet.

For, as soon as Weygand was dismissed, the British general staff launched its current African offensive under the Cunninghams and Coningham. The British, as we said before, were forced to try and knock out the Nazi-Italian armies in Libya before trained troops and supplies could arrive. It does not look as if they could do it.

Army Doesn't Make Foreign Policy

THE RECENT assurances of Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall that the U. S. Army is not planning another American Expeditionary Force have, we believe, done very little to curb the suspicions of a large portion of the American public.

There is, the General emphasized, "no foundation whatsoever for the allegation that we are preparing troops for a possible expedition to Africa or other critical areas outside this hemisphere."

Possibly, the General is correct, although we have read statements of at least two other high Army officers who said bluntly that the United States is preparing to fight Germany.

But General Marshall would not be revealed as a prevaricator were American troops to be sent to North or West Africa, despite his present assurances. For, strictly speaking, the Army's job is to get ready for war. Where the war will be fought, and against whom, is up to the Government. The Army prepares its men to fight anywhere it is ordered.

True, certain troops and medical units are trained for action in tropical regions and others for Arctic regions. In addition, both groups may be trained for service in temperate zones. Mountain fighters may also be instructed in swampland tactics. Briefly, the policy of the U. S. Army is simply preparedness for action wherever it may occur. Theoretically, at least, the Army and Navy have nothing to say in the matter of diplomacy, policy-making or war declarations.

Hence General Marshall's statement, as far as it concerns Army policy, might be technically correct. The fact that the War Department is recruiting men for 3-year enlistments and for service overseas need mean nothing ominous according to the General. Regular army troops are needed, he says, for duty in Iceland, in American possessions outside the Western Hemisphere and on the Atlantic bases acquired from Britain.

But every action of the administration policy makers leans toward further intervention in the war against Hitler, to say nothing of the newer belligerent attitude toward Japan.

Then, too, Britain's increasing demands for more manpower, as seen in Winston Churchill's call for 3-million new conscripts, is paving the way for an eventual cry for American troops. No longer do the British emphasize that they will "do the job" if we furnish the "tools." On the contrary, sections of British opinion are openly calling for an A.E.F.!

British Workers Strike

ACCORDING to the *Progressive Miner* (Nov. 14) British workers enjoyed the luxury of a strike, losing 744,000 man hours of labor during the month of September.

The American labor paper goes on:

"These figures, released by the British Ministry of Labor, showed that even though that nation is actually at war it has been unable to prevent occasional strikes.

"No one denies that British workers have rallied to their nation's emergency in an out-standing way and have succeeded in maintaining production under severe hardships, but the official report from London should make labor critics in this country appreciate better the fine service which has been rendered by American workers.

"Taking into consideration the number of workers employed in defense industries in both countries, the facts indicate there were just as few strikes proportionately in this country, which is still at peace, during September as in war-torn Britain.

"The London dispatch stated that stoppages involved workers in three British aircraft factories and in one aluminum mill supplying the aircraft industry. The strikes were short-lived in most cases but the total number represented an increase over the number of strikes in the same month last year."

Harry Bridges vs. K. of C.

OUT ON the West Coast, the Knights of Columbus of San Francisco are embarrassed. Their K. of C. building has been taken over by the C.I.O. under Harry Bridges!

The *San Francisco Leader* comments as follows:

"It is a double blow to think that Harry Bridges, supposedly awaiting deportation as a Communist, will make his headquarters in the building, as coast leader of the C.I.O. To think that the K. of C., stalwart enemies of Communism, should give way ignominiously to the alleged pivot of Communism is sickening!

"Here in this City of St. Francis, supposedly a stronghold of Catholicism, we view with disgust and shame the spectacle of the man who has probably done more to hurt the prestige, prosperity and good name of this city throughout the world, taking over the occupancy of a building consecrated to the service of God and country.

"We are reliably informed that it would not have taken a king's ransom to save the building from the fate it has suffered," the *Leader* continues, and the editor asks: "Where are the scores of present-day tycoons and civic leaders who can thank the K. of C. order for their existing power, through fraternal success in the chairs and activities of the order 10. 20 and 30 years back?

"We realize fraternal organizations have declined in recent years," says the *Leader*. "We know the young men of today are no longer attracted to the old-time 'lodge,' because it's out of date and fails to offer them anything practical or helpful. In these days of old age pensions, of social security, unemployment insurance, hospitalization and care for the aged, the material worth of fraternal orders has deteriorated.

"That of the K. of C. today possesses in the nation less than half its virile membership of a decade or two ago is not surprising. That the same order has slipped into the oblivion of skeleton membership divided into a half-dozen impotent councils here in S. F. is likewise not unexpected.

"Lack of objectives, the absence of worthy purposes, and the failure of the councils to justify their existence, in these demanding times.

"True, the order did itself proud in World War No. 1. Against the Bible-passing Y.M.C.A. secretaries, who made the war a great money-grabbing institution for themselves and their association, the smiling K. of C. secretaries did a great job. *'Everybody Welcome — Everything Free.'* the slogan of the 'Caseys' of those years has been allowed to sink into limbo, and with its disappearance has gone the strength and prestige of a once great order.

"A year ago, when the so-called United Service Organizations, U.S.O., came into being, with the . . . Y.M.C.A. again heading the scheme, an inconceivable offense, elimination of the Knights of Columbus. the greatest agency in the previous war, should have prompted an outraged American public to demand recognition and reinstatement of the K. of C. Supinely, the heads of the order accepted a fate that their predecessors of a quarter-century ago would never have taken. They allowed the erstwhile great order to be shelved, and become the 'forgotten man' of the present emergency . . .

"But, now, the K. of C. is out of its building, and Harry Bridges and Co. have taken over. *'Tempus Fugit,'* Brother Knights — what a tragedy!"

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Christ vs. Karl Marx—Part 2

THE FIRST ARTICLE of "Christ vs. Karl Marx" was concerned chiefly with (a) the *bourgeois* versus the proletarian class; (b) the Marxian objective of destroying capitalism; and (c) the recitation of the ten-point objectives expressed in the *"Manifesto of the Communist Party"* (1848).

This second article will confine itself to the Marxian theory about (a) class struggle; and (b) economic doctrines.

As for class struggle: Marx observes that in any given society the lives of some of the members conflict with those of others. He points out the obvious contradictions which obtain in the different classes of society. He affirms that history discloses a struggle among people and societies both within each nation and outside each nation. To him, history records an alternation between periods of revolution and reaction; between peace and war; between stagnation and rapid progress. The one law found, therefore, from the beginning to the end of history as we know it is the law of class struggle — a class struggle arising from differences in the situation and modes of life of the classes in which society is divided.

In 1848, Marx wrote in his *"Communist Manifesto"*: "The history of all human society, past and present — except the history of the primitive community — has been the history of class struggles . . . (Classes) carried on perpetual warfare, sometimes masked, sometimes open and acknowledged. It was a warfare invariably ending either in a revolutionary change in the whole structure of society or in the common ruin of the contending classes . . . Modern *bourgeois* society, rising out of the ruins of feudal society, did not make an end of class antagonisms. It merely set up new classes in place of the old."

According to the teachings of Marx, our modern age represented a complete victory of the *bourgeoisie* with the subsequent rise of representative institutions, of extended right to vote, of cheap newspapers widely circulated among the masses, of powerful and ever-expanding organizations of workers and employers, of the gradual rise of the proletariat to power.

Class struggle is a basic theory of Communism. In fact, the class struggle is the only key which can open adequately the doors of history.

Shall the class struggle go on forever? The *"Communist Manifesto"* indicates that it will subside only when the proletarian class will achieve final victory. From the beginning until now (with the exception of the earliest society), the proletarian class has been fighting an up-hill battle. When the final battle will have been won, peace will reign. So teaches Marx.

We pause to remark that peace comes, according to Marx, through the human agency of the workers of the world and not through any divine agency identified with God, or Christ, or religion. In this sense, the Marxian concept of life is thoroughly materialistic; thoroughly anti-supernatural.

Throughout his historic work, *"Das Kapital,"* Marx expresses his views on many subjects of abstract philosophy. These views we omit in this series of articles, preferring to confine ourselves to an exposition of his applied theories in the fields of production, money and land.

In the preface to the first volume of *"Das Kapital,"* Marx writes: "It is the ultimate aim of this work to reveal the economic law of motion of modern society."

* * *

Because the author of *"Das Kapital"* maintains that the dominant factor in capitalistic society is the production of commodities, let us begin by analyzing his theories related to the word "commodity."

A commodity is something that satisfies a human need. It is also something that is exchanged for something else.

The utility of a thing gives it use-value.

The exchange-value — theoretically different from use-value — is the proportion, or ratio, in which a certain number of use-values of one commodity are exchanged for a certain number of use-values of another commodity. (A dozen eggs for a peck of wheat.)

Daily experience shows us that exchange-value is constantly employed. Persons continually change one thing for another thing or several other things.

What is common in all these changes? Their one common denominator is that they are products of labor. Therefore, in exchanging commodities, or products, persons actually are trading labor for labor.

Marx admits that the element common to all commodities is not concrete labor in a definite field of production, but abstract human labor — human labor in general.

If our readers are interested in these articles, perhaps they will indicate the advisability of our attempting to analyze the system of Hitler's National Socialism and Mussolini's Fascism.

At any rate, it is our plan to conclude these articles by setting down the remedies suggested in various papal and ecclesiastical pronouncements.

— Editor.

He concludes that all the labor power of a given state or society — represented in the sum total of values of all commodities — is human labor power. Consequently, each particular commodity — a bushel of corn, a pair of shoes, a suit of clothes, a surgical operation — represents only a certain part of socially-necessary labor time.

All labor of different kinds — be it expended on the farm, in the factory or in the laboratory — is necessary for the maintenance of society. One is not more necessary than the other; all types of labor, viewed socially, are equal.

If *bourgeois* society makes one form of labor appear to be more essential than the other, a falsity is being perpetuated in that one form of labor, or one group of laborers, have cheated by using a more pretentious material wrapping for their contribution to society.

* * *

In the above paragraphs we set down the two-fold Marxian character of labor as expressed in commodities — namely, the use-value and the exchange-value. Now we come to the Marxian theory of money through which commodities are generally exchanged.

Marx makes a study of the origin of money; a study of the historical process of the development of exchange; a study of the universal form of value in which a number of different commodities are exchanged for one and the same particular commodity; a study of the money form of value when gold became this particular commodity and the universal measuring rod.

He maintains that money masks the social character of individual labor; that it hides the social tie between the various producers who come together in the market for the purposes of exchange. He says: "Money . . . presupposes a definite level of commodity exchange. The various forms of money indicate .. . very different grades of the social process of production."

The author of *"Das Kapital"* assumes that, at a particular stage in the development of commodity products, money becomes transformed into capital. He says that the original formula for exchanging commodities was C.M.C. (commodity — money — commodity). In this way, one commodity was sold to purchase another commodity. But the formula of capital became perverted to M.C.M. (money — commodity — money).

In other words, capitalism purchased commodities for the purpose of selling commodities at a profit.

Thus, Marx designates this abuse as "surplus value" to describe the increase over the original value of money that was put into circulation.

In expressing the above thoughts, Marx indicates that capitalism has perverted the nature of exchange. It appears to him, if we read him correctly, that capitalism exists to exchange money and not to exchange commodities; capitalism exists to make profit, not to produce for use; capitalism exists for the few who hold and control money, not for the many engaged in producing commodities which capitalists exchange for money.

Marx investigates the three fundamental historical stages of the process whereby capitalism has increased the productivity of labor:

(a) Simple co-operation;

(b) Division of laborer and manufacturer;

(c) Machinery in large-scale industry.

In the third stage, capital accumulated control of raw materials and the tools required to change these raw materials into finished products.

We re-assert that Marx regards capitalism as an economy designed to make money, not to create products. If products are made by capitalism, it is not for the purpose of making them but rather for the purpose of making money, of accumulating capital.

Marx pointed out the mistake made by earlier economists (e.g., Adam Smith) who assumed that all the surplus value transformed into capital became variable capital. Too often, he indicated, it became dead capital, or wealth accumulated in the hands of the few to satisfy the exaggerated needs or gratify the luxurious whims of the capitalists. However, it was money or wealth,

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(Continued from Page 10)

in one sense, lifted from the masses, and from which the masses were barred though they were starving and destitute.

This "historical tendency of capitalist accumulation" is described by Marx in, perhaps, one of the most pointed paragraphs appearing in "*Das Kapital.*" Wrote he:

"The expropriation of the immediate producers is effected with ruthless vandalism, and under the stimulus of the most infamous, the basest, the meanest, and the most odious of passions. Self-earned private property (of the peasant and the handicraftsman), the private property that may be looked upon as grounded on a coalescence of the isolated, individual, and independent worker with his working conditions, is supplemented by capitalist private property, which is maintained by the exploitation of others' labor, but of labor which in a formal sense is free . . . What has now to be expropriated is no longer the laborer working on his own account, but the capitalist who exploits many laborers. This expropriation is brought about by the operation of the immanent laws of capitalist production, by the centralization of capital. One capitalist lays a number of his fellow capitalists low. Hand in hand with this centralization, concomitantly with the expropriation of many capitalists by a few, the co-operative form of the labor process develops to an ever-increasing degree; therewith we find a growing tendency towards the purposive application of science to the improvement of technique; the land is more methodically cultivated; the instruments of labor tend to assume forms which are only utilizable by combined effort: the means of production are economized through being turned to account only by joint, by social labor; all the peoples of the world are enmeshed in the net of the world market, and therefore the capitalist regime tends more and more to assume an international character. While there is thus a progressive diminution in the number of the capitalist magnates (who usurp and monopolize all the advantages of this transformative process), there occurs a corresponding increase in the mass of poverty, oppression, enslavement, degeneration, and exploitation; but at the same time there is a steady intensification of the wrath of the working class — a class which grows ever more numerous, and is disciplined, unified, and organized by the very mechanism of the capitalist method of production. Capitalist monopoly becomes a fetter upon the method of production which has flourished with it and under it. The centralization of the means of production and the socialization of labor reach a point where they prove incompatible with their capitalist husk. This bursts asunder. The knell of capitalist private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated."

* * *

We invite our readers to recollect what Pope Pius XI said in his criticism of the abuses of modern capitalism. The following are the words of His Late Holiness:

"It is the capitalist economic regime that, with the world-wide diffusion of industry, has penetrated everywhere, particularly since the publication of Leo XIII's Encyclical. It has invaded and prevaded the economic and social sphere even of those who live outside its ambit, influencing them, and, as it were, intimately affecting them by its advantages, inconveniences and vices.

"When we turn our attention, therefore, to the changes which this capitalistic economic order has undergone since the days of Leo XIII, We have regard to the interests, not of those only who live in countries where 'capital' and industry prevail, but of the whole human race.

"In the first place, then, it is patent that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few, and that those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure.

"This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying so as to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will.

"This accumulation of power, the characteristic note of the modern economic order, is a natural result of limitless free competition which permits the survival of those only who are the strongest, which often means those who fight most relentlessly, who pay least heed to the dictates of conscience.

"This concentration of power has led to a threefold struggle for domination. First, there is the struggle for dictatorship in the economic sphere itself; then, the fierce battle to acquire control of the State, so that its resources and authority may be abused in the economic struggles. Finally, the clash between States themselves.

"This latter arises from two causes: — Because the nations apply their power and political influence, regardless of circumstances, to promote the economic advantages of their citizens; and because *vice versa*, economic forces and economic domination are used to decide political controversies between peoples.

"You assuredly know, Venerable Brethren and Beloved Children, and you lament the ultimate consequences of this individualistic spirit in economic affairs. Free competition is dead; economic dictatorship has taken its place."

The above words of His Late Holiness, Pius XI, are set down because there is a parallel in the thoughts he expressed with those written by Karl Marx in the previous passage.

* * *

It is regrettable that, in their opposition to Communism, reformed capitalists, constitutional Americans and clerics do not see the abuses in modern economic society which have grown from the capitalistic money system.

Karl Marx analyzed these abuses.

Pius XI analyzed these abuses.

His Late Holiness drew a concise picture of the world domination by international finance which has resulted from the private control of money and credit — an "irresistible" power, so he termed it.

We pause to remark that it is beside the point for those who are opposed to Communism to rail against the abuses of capitalism indicated by Karl Marx in the passage quoted prior to the words of Pius XI.

As a matter of fact, Marx is to be commended rather than condemned for the keen manner in which he focused the attention of scholars upon these abuses.

So is Pius XI to be commended.

But no commendation should be extended to those Christian reformers who, either intentionally or unintentionally, fail to take into consideration what Pius XI said about the abuses of capitalism and capitalistic finance; reformers who content themselves merely by stressing the need of workers' unions.

The above paragraph, if you will excuse it, is beside the point.

* * *

We conclude this chapter with an exposition of Marxian eonomics as related to rents. Intentionally we omit the interesting parts of the third volume of "*Das Kapital*" devoted to a consideration of usurers' capital, commercial capital and money capital— all of which abuses, in one sense, were brought down to date and in concrete terms by Father Coughlin in his many radio addresses on the subject of the private issuance and control of money to the detriment of the masses.

As for his theory on rents: Marx maintains that the cultivable land area is limited. But in capitalist countries it is, practically speaking, occupied by private owners. Related to this land, there are two kinds of rents — ground-rents and differential rents. By ground-rents he means the production price of agricultural products, determined by the cost of production on the worst soil; on bringing goods to market not under average conditions but under worst conditions.

By differential rents he means the difference between the price of ground-rents and the price of production and better transportation on goods produced on better soil.

Marx admits that, through agricultural technique, growth of towns, etc., etc., ground-rent land may be transferred into differential-rent land. But he maintains that differential rent should be done away with by the nationalization of land, which would put an end to the monopoly of private land-owners who happen to be, through the mortgage system, banks and financial institutions.

Marx observes that the impoverishment and the ruin of the agricultural population lead to the formation of a reserve army of labor for capital. He points out how, in every capitalistic country, "part of the rural population is continually on the move, in course of transference to join the urban proletariat, the manufacturing proletariat." And he concludes that the exploitation of the farmer "differs from the exploitation of the industrial proletariat only in point of form. The exploiter is the same: capital. The individualist capitalists exploit the individual peasants through mortgages and usury, and the capitalist class exploits the peasant class through state taxation."

Of course, there is indicated in various passages of "*Das Kapital*" that the consuming masses are unable to consume the products of factory and field because the masses have no money wherewith to purchase these commodities. There is also indicated how the city laborer is debased through a system of unnecessary competition which drives the farmer class into the cities with the result that both are idled.

The remedies suggested by Marx for the abuses indicated above have been touched upon only passingly — namely, the nationalization of land and factories.

In the following chapter, we shall refer to the Marxian system of socialism and to Lenin's theories as expounded in his "*State and Revolution*" (1917).

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Comment

Henry Ford and World Federation

MR. HENRY FORD last week expressed his thoughts on world federation.

He said: "World Federation will mean the elimination of customs barriers, economic barriers and the establishment of the Good Neighbor policy throughout the world to the end that people may live in harmony and good will."

The motor magnate's objective is commendable. Possibly, the means to acquire that objective are not so rational if he thinks it can be attained by mere naturalistic instruments of economy and finance.

It appears that some type of federation will emerge from the present conflict in which the nations are engaged. It is doubted, however, if such a federation, as Mr. Ford envisages, can survive the latent animosities, hatreds and jealousies entertained by huge populations now divorced from any supernatural concept of life.

After all, God is love. He is the antithesis to hate, and without Him hate will continue to destroy the remnants of a civilization once dedicated to the service of God.

Mr. Ford quoted Alfred Lord Tennyson who, in *"Locksley Hall,"* predicted the time when a federated world would be governed by a parliament of man.

Mr. Ford might have quoted from his *Book of Revelations* (the *Apocalypse*) which gives the lie to Tennyson's poetic dreams. He could have recalled Christ's prediction which warns us that there will be wars and rumors of wars until the end of time.

After all, federations are human institutions.

Parliaments are composed of men whose intellectual and moral weaknesses are notorious — men who, as representatives, are no better than the people they represent.

* * *

On Mr. Ford's doorstep, last week, a concrete package of human frailty was deposited. Some of his trusted employes, it appears, were engaged in stealing millions of dollars of tools and motor parts — employes whom he trusted.

In Mr. Ford's own county (Wayne County, Michigan) there was evidenced a political scandal of prime magnitude wherein it was disclosed that trusted officials of the county government were engaged in filching the citizens of Wayne.

Human nature is the same all over. It obtains in Washington, where scandals of a financial nature are associated with the letting of defense contracts. It obtains in diplomatic circles, where the mightiest men of the nations are engaged in formulating deceits, in promulgating wars, and in imitating Judas Iscariots who sell the brothers of Christ for thirty pieces of silver — or gold.

While we can dream of federations of nations, of lasting peace, of enduring prosperity, of a lotus land of perpetual contentment, let us be practical. And our practical observation forces us to conclude that wily men, greedy for their own gain, can fashion a federation of States, of nations, of continents for some ulterior purpose. Nevertheless, they can never extirpate hate and inculcate love in the hearts of the masses. That project can be undertaken by Christ alone. And its completion can be engineered only through the supernatural gifts fabricated on Calvary and distributed through the agency of the Church outside of which there is no salvation either here or hereafter.

* * *

Perhaps it is not appropriate at this juncture to recall the efforts of "British Israel" for fashioning a World Federation. Nevertheless, it is our duty to inform our readers that such an attempt has been made and is being made by the naturalists who call themselves "British-Israelites." The members of this cult contend that Britain represents the ten lost tribes of Israel; that the *Old Testament* predicted these ten lost tribes (modern Britain and the Anglo-Saxon people) will dominate the world, establish the millennium and set Christ upon the throne of the ancients.

It is a pretty intellectual concoction designed by those who, long before Hitler's time, preached the ascendency of blood.

It is a fable formed for fickle minds by those who are more interested in maintaining the ascendency of gold and economic domination.

There can be a parliament of man only on the condition that Christ and the entirety of His doctrines be accepted as the King and Constitution of that parliament; only on the condition that Christ and the entirety of His doctrines be practiced.

The position of SOCIAL JUSTICE relative to the rectification of the ills of the world is clear. It is a position conformable to the one taken by the late Pope Pius XI. That Pontiff, after having exposed the various ills besetting human nature said in *"Quadragesimo Anno"* that the remedies he suggested would not be factualized until "first," the principles of Christian justice and charity were adopted by men.

'Roosevelt and Me'

THE ABOVE heading could be used as a theme song by Colonel Duncan — the gentleman who directly professed his aversion to freedom of speech.

The *Los Angeles Tidings* has the following to say of the incident:

"The Colonel Duncan incident is over now. That mysterious thing called Time has taken it away from us. With a million other such items it lies mouldering in the past. It was interesting while it lasted.

"Colonel Duncan is a man in the stocks. Only his head and the extremities of his limbs are exposed. Various members of the clergy, representing the solid element of the citizenry, have openly condemned him and the people passing by revile him.

"He wiggles a little, but he cannot escape. He is bound there by the strength of his own statement.

"The Army, merciful to its own, tries to cover the nakedness of his words with a torn and moth-eaten garment that can no longer hide anything. They call it the promise of 'an investigation being held.'

"As if there was time to investigate anything. It is only a formal attempt to distract the people. They know it and the people know it.

* * *

"The people are angry. They want a victim. Their interests, and the interests of all that they hold sacred, are being grossly betrayed and there is nothing that they can do about it

"Their President has the flag and he wraps it all around himself. He can say what he likes. He can do what he likes. He can scatter their wealth to the four corners of the earth. He can order their sons out on the cold grey waters where death is waiting for them.

"And when the people raise questioning eyes he hitches the flag more securely around him with fine words and phrases. The flag, symbol of the people's will, frustrates the will of the people. They look at him, look at the flag they will not soil, and are dumb with misery.

"When some little man like Colonel Duncan comes along the situation it different. He is only a professional military man whose job is to take human beings and make them into efficient soldiers who will kill and be killed without ever asking why.

"He is a practical man. He sees things the way they are and speaks of them as he sees them. So the people rend him in their helplessness.

* * *

"The America First Committee was placed, according to his orders, out of bounds. And why not? The idea of putting one's own country first has the simple elemental force of a primal truth and hence is dangerous.

"Our national policy is to put America first only in a vaporous dream world that never has been, nor will be a reality, whilst in the practical present, American interests are being sacrificed at every opportunity.

"If the boys in camp are to be turned out as efficient units for this particular job of soldiering, it is just as well that their minds be carefully insulated against any ideas about putting America first. The Colonel practically admitted as much when he says:

" 'I will not countenance anything which is not in accord with the announced policy of the President, my Commander-in-chief, or my own ideas of what is un-American.'

* * *

"Take a moment from the mad whirl of existence and let your mind dwell on this. It may be worth it.

"First remember that this man is not fiction. He is real. He wears the U. S. uniform and is paid from public funds. American boys stand stiffly and salute when they meet him.

"Once he was a boy himself. He presumably attended American schools, and hence was educated in the great tradition of American liberalism.

"He says in effect 'any ideas regarding the welfare of America which differ from the President's and mine are absolutely out. I will not countenance such.'

"This, mind you, is an American addressing his fellow Americans. He is not a Prussian raised according to a rigid military code. Even the Prussians would be shamefaced about such a statement. The furthest they ever went in this direction was when one of them talked about 'me and God.' All the world laughed at that.

"We do much better. We have a man, a responsible man, who says with more polite diction 'Roosevelt and me.'

"Do not, however, be too hard on the Colonel. He is simply facing the incontestable facts.

" 'Roosevelt and me,' he says, and that is going to be the way of it from now on. Anybody who says that the will of the American people is involved, is lying, and the world knows it. The Colonel's statement did not create this state of things. It simply acknowledges an obvious fact."

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Comment

Pious Hopes vs. Realities

THERE IS probably, "more inconclusive talk expended on what is generally referred to as post-war economic reconstruction than upon any other topic of the day," says the *London Weekly Review*.

"We hear and read a good many platitudes about a new economic order that will give free play to individual enterprise; usher in an era of security; provide for the progressive improvement of the standard of living, etc., etc. We are even told of certain things that we must avoid in the future if these aims are to be achieved. There is criticism, for example, of restrictive tariffs, of selfish national policy, of destructive trade warfare, but all these things — good and evil alike — are the results not the causes of economic actions.

"It is easy enough to say (and who would not say it?) that what the world needs and desires from an economic point of view is sufficiency for all, stability of prices, scope for individual enterprise and free exchange of goods and release from the burden of debt, but these are ends, not means, and economy, like all sciences, is concerned with means. To state the obvious is in no sense to arrive at a solution of economic problems.

"What we require — but hardly ever find in the plans of our statesmen — is, first of all, a clear statement of the use and control of money and credit which will prevent these two universal factors in life from interfering with, and on the contrary cause them to facilitate, the freedom and legitimate satisfaction of ordinary men; and, secondly, to discover and extirpate everything that stands in the way of this.

"Mr. Sumner Welles came nearer than most politicians to fulfilling the second of these requirements when he said: 'There is danger that special interests and pressure groups in this country and elsewhere will once again selfishly and blindly seek preferences for themselves and discriminations against others.'

"These words, though they might take a first prize as an understatement, do at least point in the right direction. The next thing to be done (and unless it is done, nothing has been begun) is to state exactly what and who these 'special interests' and 'pressure groups' are.

"Then legislation must be initiated to ensure their destruction. That would clear the ground for the inauguration of sound principles.

* * *

"What are these principles?

"They are so clear and so simple that anybody but a financier will be able to state them.

"First, *money* (using the term in its widest sense) must be confined to its original use — namely, as a convenient means of transacting exchanges of goods or services.

"Second, *credit* — that is, the granting to another, under promise of repayment, of the means of acquiring goods or services — must, if given on a national scale, be controlled by the government of a country and by no one else; and, if arranged between private persons, the conditions attaching to it must be subjected to strict control by the laws of the land.

"Third, *usury* — namely interest on an unproductive loan — must be prohibited altogether.

"These principles, without which healthy trade conditions cannot exist, and the economic freedom of the ordinary man must be jeopardized, are, as we have said, simple and unassailable in theory.

"What constitutes the difficulty confronting national governments *is the energy and courage needed to break the illegitimate power exercised by the present irresponsible controllers of finance.*

"Moreover, a mistaken idea may easily arise even in the minds of those eager to set things right. Financial control is in the hands of a cosmopolitan *clique* with beneficiaries in every country of the world; it is therefore sometimes thought that, in order to counter it, something in the nature of a World Government is necessary.

"Nothing could be further from the truth.

"Finance lives by the subservience of nations and individuals in nations to its dictates. It will cease to live, as soon as the nations dethrone it in their own countries and begin to make themselves and their governments responsible for the equitable use of money.

"One might go even further and say that the smaller and more compact the group managing finance, the more certainly is its abuse prevented, but so long as men recognize the nation as a desired unit, national finance and the control of currency must be in the hands of Governments.

"Such a view does not in any way oppose international relationships and international trade. Surplus products should always be available for export when and where needed, but in order that international trade may unite, instead of embittering nations, two complementary postulates must be granted: first, that *the interests of the nation as a whole should be considered before those of profit-seeking traders;* the second, following from this, that the great combines engaged in manufacture and distribution should be strictly controlled and prevented from usurping the functions of government.

"It is time that our rulers abandoned their reiteration of pious hopes, and told us exactly how they propose to convert those hopes into reality."

British Trade Gag

RECENTLY Mr. Roosevelt has been campaigning for freedom of the seas. In fact, he and his collaborators asked Congress to repeal the *Neutrality Act* to sustain that right.

Now, everyone knows that there is no freedom of the seas. The nation or the group of nations with the mightiest fleet controls the seas.

Aside from that, we Americans do not enjoy freedom of the seas, as far as Great Britain is concerned.

To confirm that point, recollect the Hoover mercy ship incident. When former President Hoover wanted to send food to the suffering non-belligerents in Europe, Great Britain refused passage to the mercy ship because, indirectly, it would aid Germany, they said.

That was bad enough. But a worse incident has turned up, according to the Associated Press of November 15th. Therein we read:

"Representative Dirksen, of Illinois, said British censorship at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, was causing serious dissatisfaction among United States business interests in South America."

Dirksen just returned from a 20,000-mile trip to fourteen South American and Latin-American countries, told reporters the unrest would continue until another arrangement was made. He related:

"American mail of commercial nature in many instances has been sent to London.

"In one case, $75,000 was taken from a pouch of a United States business establishment at Rio and has been impounded at London for many months. The owner of the currency was disturbed because disposition of this cash may have to await an order of a prize court and the cash may not be returned until the war is over.

"American business men in Brazil and Argentina are concerned over the trade and economic secrets that have been taken from American mail and employed by other countries to divert and obtain this business from American firms."

While Britain is the recipient of lend-lease money from us in a struggle to save the British Empire, the princes of privilege in London are carrying business on as usual *at the expense of Americans!*

What a pity that there is no honor among international thieves!

Debtors Despair

LORD MARLEY, deputy speaker of the British House of Lords, is not a professional humorist, but he has great possibilities along that line.

Roaming through our hamlets from Maine to Florida, on a propaganda tour in service of his country, His Lordship was asked on one occasion why Great Britain did not pay her war debt to the United States, especially since Lord Marley himself had remarked that a great reserve fund is on hand in England as a result of unemployment insurance contributions by workers.

Without hesitation, but, we suppose, with an excellent demonstration of the "dead-pan" technique, His Lordship replied:

"We did desperately want to pay the debt. We tried first to pay it in gold, but we found that all the gold was in the United States, buried in Kentucky and guarded by the United States Army. We then tried to pay it in service such as insurance, but there was a great protest from the insurance companies in this country, and we couldn't pay it in that way.

"We then tried to send goods to this country as payment, but we were faced by the fact that there was great unemployment here and they put a tariff on the goods. Then we tried to give our holdings in securities, but the stock market crash came and the securities became practically worthless. There was no conceivable means of paying the debt!"

His Lordship failed to add that the British were plunged into such despair at being prevented from paying the World War debt that they now wish to make amends. This time, they are thoughtful enough to obtain money, food and war materials from the United States without contracting an ugly debt. Yes, this time, they are letting us give these things to them free!

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Comment

John J. O'Connor and W. W.

WENDELL WILLKIE is itching to get into the Congressman Sweeney court case — even though he would act only as *amicus curiae* — "friend of the court."

John J. O'Connor, who is handling the case of Congressman Martin Sweeney, sent the following letter to Mr. Willkie:

"November 21, 1941

"Hon. Wendell L. Willkie,
"15 Broad Street,
"New York, N. Y.

"Dear Wendell:

"Because of the 'holiday,' not until today did I receive your telegram in which you state as follows:

" 'THE DES MOINES REGISTER, NEW YORK NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION AND OTHERS WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH FOR ME TO FILE A BRIEF ON THEIR BEHALF AMICUS CURIAE IN THE ACTION OF McSWEENEY V. PEARSON AND ALLEN PENDING IN THE SUPREME COURT. I'D APPRECIATE IT BOTH PROFESSIONALLY AND PERSONALLY IF YOU WOULD CONSENT. WILL YOU KINDLY WIRE ME. CORDIALLY.'

"It is not easy for me to refuse you any 'personal' request, but in this instance I just must for the following reasons:

"I believe an attempt is being made to use you, by people with whom you willingly would not 'hang out.' The meat of the libel is that Pearson and Allen, authors of the *'Washington Merry-Go-Round'*, accused Congressman Martin L. Sweeney of Cleveland, Ohio, of opposing a candidate for appointment to the United States District Court because he was 'a Jew.'

"Congressman Sweeney has most emphatically denied the vicious charge and in the cases heard to date there has not been one iota of evidence that he opposed, by word or act, anybody because he was 'a Jew.'

"Like myself, Congressman Sweeney has hated and despised intolerance of every nature and description, but because, as usually happens, most people who charge intolerance are the most intolerant, and especially concerned about intolerance in just one direction, a great hullabaloo has been made about Congressman Sweeney even having the audacity to sue columnists or newspapers for such false charges.

"I so hate anti-Semitism, that I would not be in the case if I thought the alleged libel was true, but you may be hearing from some people who following the recent preaching, 'that to be pro-Jewish, one must be anti-Catholic.'

"The issue came to a culmination when we won our case in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, where the court held that the libel complained of was libelous *per se* and actionable.

"Without notice to the attorneys of record for Congressman Sweeney, and without the slightest knowledge on my part— and I had argued the case in the Circuit Court — an application for a rehearing was made in that Court. Morris L. Ernst, Esq., was brought into the case. Although the application for a rehearing was denied, it was only just recently that we heard that such a quiet approach had been made to the Court, without our knowledge, and Ernst and one Kaplan and one Pilpel are now making an application to the Supreme Court for *certiorari*. We probably should be appreciative that they have condescended to let me know about this application. Although no notice or papers were served on the attorneys of record, let's see who these people are who are trying to hook you in, as counsel. There's 'one sure way to get fleas'!

"Winchell is acting as associate counsel, *via* radio.

"The correct title of the case in the Supreme Court is the *Schenectady Union Publishing Company v. Martin L. Sweeney.*

* * *

"It is rather amusing to see Morris Ernst turn up as counsel for Pearson and Allen. He confesses it is an 'odd incident,' especially after having had condoled with Congressman Sweeney over the unfair attack the columnists made on the Congressman.

"More especially is it an 'odd incident' when one recalls that once upon a time Ernst wrote a book — always a pitfall — about libel, titled *'Hold Your Tongue'!* In that volume, published in London, the author paid his respects to Pearson and Allen in no uncertain terms.

"In bemoaning the libelous attacks against President Hoover, Ernst says:

" 'An American citizen does not lose his theoretical right to protection accorded to other American citizens just because the nation has elected him President.

" 'But Herbert Hoover, with political sagacity, allowed all this scurrilous material to pass by as if unnoticed.

" 'One of his great admirers and confidants wrote:

" 'He has read the personal attacks, from the polite detraction of the opposition party, through the *unfair perversions* of the *Washington Merry-Go-Round*, down to the unprecedented scurrility of the garret books. He has taken them about as any other normal being would — with indignation that such things should be written about him, with sardonic amusement when they go into the realms of the fantastic.

" 'The amusement may have been increased by witnessing the discharge of Robert Allen from the *Christian Science Monitor*, Drew Pearson from the *Baltimore Sun* . . .'

"If you had been elected President last Fall! — you would be getting 'the works' from columnists worse than you did as a candidate.

"As you probably know, Morris L. Ernst is also one of the counsel to the American Civil Liberties Union. The other counsel for that outfit (see *Dies Committee Report*), Arthur Garfield Hays, has been writing me and other people trying to get permission for the Union to intervene in the case. I have had telephone calls from 'professor' this and 'professor' that, and by all sorts of indirection, efforts have been made to get me to consent to the filing of briefs *'amicus curiae.'* Such requests all undoubtedly emanate from the same source, Ernst's other client, the 'Union.' They even persuaded the counsel for the *Courier-Journal* and *Louisville Times* to wire me, asking consent that the outfit be permitted to intervene, long after that newspaper had apologized for publishing the libel.

* * *

"I firmly believe that if you read the brief filed with the Supreme Court, asking for *Certiorari*, by counsel for Pearson and Allen and the 'Union,' you would not want to be messed up in that side of the case. Looks to me like lots more libel! They object to the holding of the Circuit Court, although they say: 'The decision is understandable as the instinctive reaction of men who hate religious bigotry with all their heart.' Well, you and I are in that group; we hate 'religious bigotry,' whether it is directed against Jew, Catholic, Protestant, or any other creed. We would not differentiate. You have already suffered under the 'whispering' in 1940, because your father was a Catholic. Again, read Ernst's brief. You'll quickly get the point in issue!

"To show you how far the 'party line' tentacles have spread, under the same date as your wire I received a letter from the 'Council for Democracy,' signed by Ernest Angell, president, also asking permission 'to file' a brief *amicus curiae.'* It was just to prevent such 'butting into' a case that the Supreme Court adopted the Rule that briefs *'amicus curiae'* could be filed only with the consent of all counsel in the case.

"That 'Council for Democracy' may be entirely different from the 'Union,' and I certainly wish them success in their fight for the 'preservation of the democratic way of life in America.' I was on your side lines in 1940, just for that reason, that I had personally seen, from the fifty-yard line, the New Deal do the opposite of preserving 'Democracy.'

"And permit me to state to you, my good friend, that if your side succeeds in plunging us into this European war, to help those 'Democracies,' the British Empire, Joe Stalin's Russia, China, etc., the last vestige of 'Democracy' will disappear here in the United States.

"To show you how you have been misled, the *Des Moines Register*, mentioned in your telegram, never published the libel and therefore cannot be concerned, and I do not know of any *'New York Newspaper Association.'*

"For the foregoing reasons, I feel that I am doing you a favor in denying your request.

"With warm personal regards, I am

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) **John J. O'Connor."**

Not Funny Now

"WHILE the memory of the first American soldier to die in the World War was being honored, it was being reported that recent naval casualties would create a demand for special bonuses and death benefits in the new undeclared war. A few years ago a group of college students asked for their bonuses in advance as the Veterans of Future Wars. It was regarded as a funny idea at the time. It is funny no longer. The youngsters guessed the intentions of their Government correctly when they said it was going to call for their blood."

—Editorial in Chicago Tribune

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Comment

An Inside Story

Platform of 1940 Disclosed War Policy

BEHIND all the smoke-screen of propaganda lies the glaring blueprint of a planned war.

The famous words — "We planned it that way" — uttered by Mr. Roosevelt are as applicable to our participation in this world war as to anything he has accomplished during his three terms as President.

Public records contain the open confession of the plotters against peace.

Last Summer, Mr. William Allen White pointed to the blueprints to which we refer. In a public speech he exposed the well organized and planned attempt to involve us in war.

Ulric Bell, chairman of the executive committee of the *"Fight for Freedom Committee,"* also laid bare the plans of the war crowd.

Both White and Bell should know what they are talking about.

William Allen White was formerly chairman of the *Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.*

Ulric Bell is connected with the pro-war *Louisville Courier Journal* and, thereby, associated with Messrs. Bingham and Agar, noted anglophiles and war propagandists.

As for Mr. Bell, commenting recently on the neutrality revision, he said: "This is the beginning of the end for Hitler. He will have to fight back now. This will mean war, and a declaration of war should and will follow."

Those are strong words — particularly the words, "will follow!"

Read the quote again. "He will have to fight now. This will mean war . . ."

That is the plan of this war crowd. It is a plan to force Hitler to go to war against us. It is a plan to make him "attack" us. Bell and his crew want American ships sent into the war zones. They know full well that the ships will be sunk. They hope that this will create enough hysteria in the country to force Congress to declare war under the pretext that we have been attacked.

But to get the real story of the long plan of this group, one must go back to the national Democratic convention in Chicago in June, 1940.

* * *

The platform committee was discussing the foreign policy plank of the party. The administration wanted to prevent a showdown on this issue on the convention floor. They hoped for a pro-war plank but knew they could not muster enough support to win; therefore, the best thing to do was to prevent the non-intervention group from writing an anti-war plank. They knew that the American people were against war and that a peace-sounding platform would mean votes, enough votes to win.

The President followed this viewpoint in his campaign speeches where he promised "again and again and again" that he would not send troops abroad.

The fire-eating Senator Claude Pepper wanted to have the party go on record behind his view, that of getting in the war as fast as possible. He was not going to be silenced, he told the press. He was going to force the issue. It required fast work from the President's advisers. They put into action Governor Herbert Lehman of New York and Senator (now Supreme Court Justice) James Byrnes to solve the problem.

Byrnes had been the administration "fixer" in the Senate for some time. He was to save the day for the President. On one side he had to stop Pepper and on the other side he had to have a platform that would not arouse the opposition of Senators Wheeler, Clark and others.

This manipulation is one of the choice stories of back-room dealing at political conventions. It will go down in history with those of the Harding convention in 1920.

Finally, the solution was reached that the platform should read: "We will not participate in foreign wars and will not send our Army, Navy, or air force to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas."

This was agreeable to the non-interventionists. But when the platform came to the floor of the convention, it was noted that a few words had been added and the anti-war bloc did not have time to plan their fight. The words *"except in case of attack"* had been added.

One sees clearly now why the addition was made. That was to be the "keynote" of administration war policy. They were to convince the people *that we had been attacked.* No one felt that the platform would be too binding on President Roosevelt after the 1932 and 1936 platforms, but they wanted to make it as easy as possible for him to get out from under.

The President is out to convince the American people that we have been attacked; therefore, he would send the armed forces outside of the Americas. His speeches stressed that point. Our vessels had been attacked by German submarines. American vessels, "peaceful in their mission" had been the target of enemies, was to be the story of the undeclared sea war. He was joined in this propaganda by all of the war speakers.

One can see the story of 1940 unfolding, and Ulric Bell unwittingly has given the people a confession of the deal. His statement that Hitler "will have to fight now" and "this will mean war" points very definitely to why they wanted the *Neutrality Act* amended.

They wanted Hitler to be forced into attack so that the armed forces would be used outside of the Americas.

They had been trying to force Hitler to fight since the first day of the war. They had, time and time again, committed acts that they hoped would arouse Germany to declare war against the United States. They just couldn't understand why they couldn't force the issue.

Now, the pro-war crowd feels that this move to send ships into the war zones will turn the trick.

They will make Hitler fight and, then, "we have been attacked" will be the issue to take to the people to get their war.

They had "planned it that way"!

The convention work of the "fixers" will have borne fruit.

A Job for Superman

IF THAT fellow Superman wishes to perform a valuable service for his country he should zoom down upon Washington, post haste, and put his talents to work on a project that has stymied many a stout-hearted patriot.

Only a crusader of Superman's caliber could get to first base with the task.

The staggering exploit to which we refer consists of separating Communists and Red fellow-travelers from their comfortable, well-paying jobs in the New Deal administration. Nothing so extra-special as Superman's x-ray vision is necessary to find the Reds, but apparently a large dose of supernatural power is requisite for ousting them.

Martin Dies, Texas gift to anti-Communism, has tried for years to "get something done" and if he doesn't receive effective aid soon he may become discouraged. Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor his subordinate sycophantic clowns pay any heed to Mr. Dies except when he turns up with a story of Nazi skulduggery.

When un-American plottings divulged by the Texas Congressman involve the darlings of the Kremlin, the administration response is more or less confined to the following: "So what?" Or, "Sir, you are a liar!"

Or, "Obviously your allegations are untrue. We have no time for you and your Red hair-raising stories, Mr. Dies, for we have no confidence in your integrity and good faith. But if you can get something on those Nazis, come around. We'll always be happy to lend a quantity of ears."

Wittingly or unwittingly, Mr. Dies recently revealed signs of impatience at this attitude. In the House of Representatives (Nov. 25) he complained that "almost three months ago I called the President's attention to the kind of people who were employed in the Office of Price Administration. I showed by unimpeachable documents that some of the higher-bracket employes in Leon Henderson's agency had long records of affiliation with Communist organizations. I showed from their own writings that these people were opposed to the American system of democratic free enterprise.

"Specifically, I called the President's attention to Robert A. Brady, Mildred Edie Brady, Dewey H. Palmer, and Tom Tippett.

"Today, I have made a check at the Office of Price Administration and I find that these four persons are still employed there! Despite the overwhelming and unanswerable evidence that they are persons of decidedly Communistic views, they continue to hold their positions under Mr. Henderson and to draw their salaries at the expense of the American taxpayers."

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Letters

SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.

Kingdom of Heaven Always at Hand

TO THE EDITOR:

If the Hitler regime does in fact have any ambition to conquer the world, it seems clear to me that his real helpers abroad are precisely those who stubbornly call for a war to annihilate Germany.

By this objective of his foes, Hitler is forced to try and conquer the world to secure the sovereignty of Germany, and the German people can have no hope of freedom, even at home, except through backing Hitler to the limit.

Our honest nationalists who urge a negotiated peace, on the other hand, offer an alternative to world conquest.

A somewhat similar situation has developed in our relations with Japan. The upshoot of the "brilliant, forceful diplomacy" of Mr. Hoover's Stimson and of Mr. Roosevelt's Hull, is that Japan simply must join the axis powers for a defeat of Churchill-Roosevelt, if she is to exist as an independent nation. The impossible price of our "good will" has been that Japan give Communism a free sweep in East Asia.

While forcing such a desperate coalition on our foes abroad, Roosevelt-Churchill do not appear able to prepare for the armaggedon any more effectively than did radical France.

To those of intelligence who know that war is an acid test of competence, Mr. Roosevelt's reelection is a compelling reason for avoiding war. Just about every major factor of New Deal policy in his first two terms — gold buying, deficit financing, class-war laborism, moral let-down, Semitism, sectionalism, world interest vs. national patriotism — has unfitted the U.S.A. for serious war.

Most probably, it is the fading moral sense that obscures such basic facts and prepares us to deserve the wages of sin. The warmakers defy Providence as well as Hitler.

"Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand!" cried John the Baptist. It is always at hand!

No man can get enough votes, or own enough newspapers, or make enough speeches to escape it!

— A.B.G.

Mound, Minnesota.

Religion in Danger

TO THE EDITOR:

I feel positive that certain people in our country are trying to steal something, a very priceless something, not only from me, but from every other Catholic Christian in the United States — namely, our religious faith.

And just so you will not think I'm crazy, there are quite a few people in my own community who are of the same opinion.

If you want proof, look about you; keep your eyes and ears open; read the newspapers and magazines; tune in your radio; drop in at the current movie; or, listen to the man-on-the-street.

Everywhere, all over our great country, the war makers are sounding their battle-trumpets in a frantic, desperate effort to arouse the American people to share in their pet hate and work us up to a fighting pitch — for them.

And not only that, but they want us to shed our Christian blood for the preservation of, and extension of, Marxian Communism — an international nightmare, which hates, despises and will destroy not only the Catholic church, but every other Christian church on the face of God's earth!

What a sweet set-up, Catholics and those of all other religions fighting on the side of anti-God paganism!

And what's worse, some of the teachers who preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ on Sunday, whether they realize it or not, are going around shouting the devil's cause. Something, certainly, should be done about it. Don't ask me what. I have no "authority" — I'm only a Christian layman.

— W.B.W.

Lynn, Mass.

Democracy

TO THE EDITOR:

Everyone knows that the bulk of Congressional support for the President's undeclared war policy comes from the Solid South. Yet in the 1940 election only 17 per cent of the people in that section of the country voted. In the North over 48 per cent of the people voted.

The difference represents the effect of the poll tax, race discrimination and other restrictions on Negroes and poor Whites South of the Mason-Dixon line.

And that, incidentally, reminds us that the loudest yelps for freedom for foreigners comes from those who treat their own less fortunate American brethren as mere slaves.

The average Southern Congressman in reality represents only 54,000 voters, whereas the Northern Congressman represents over 140,000. Accordingly, the 218 Congressmen who voted to destroy the *Neutrality Law* represented less than 22-million voters, whereas the 200 who voted against repeal represented nearly 26-million voters. And this was "democracy" in action.

—C.W.E.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Keep the Money at Home

TO THE EDITOR:

In the November issue of *Reader's Digest* is an interesting article: *"Slyly the Veterans Grab for Five Billions More"* by Roger William Riis.

To quote: "While the nation is preoccupied with a defense program that strains its every resource and calls for sacrifice on the part of every American, the most skillful pressure group in Washington is quietly dipping into the Treasury for its own selfish benefit."

I may be wrong, but I do not think for a moment that veterans of the last war would try to "tap" the U. S. Treasury, if it weren't being bled by interests foreign to our Republic.

The United States right now is Santa Claus; every nation that professes belief in four freedoms, whether it practices them or not, gets a large present from the bag. They don't have to wait till Christmas Eve!

I have an idea that if I were a veteran, I'd reason that we may as well get as much for ourselves as we can from this generous Santa Claus. At least, the money we receive — if we receive any — will stay in this country; perhaps, it will even help to avert "inflation."

—A.T.H.

Richmond Hill, Long Island

Disbelieves Birkhead

TO THE EDITOR:

I was shocked to read about Mr. Leon Birkhead's boast (SOCIAL JUSTICE, Nov. 17) that he was responsible for the discontinuance of Father Coughlin's broadcasts, because he had gone "directly to the priest's superiors."

In my opinion his claim should not go unchallenged. He should be compelled to tell the whole story.

While it may be true that the motion picture division of his "Friends of Democracy" donated $10,000—like SOCIAL JUSTICE, I cannot believe that any member of the Catholic hierarchy would stoop to co-operate with a fellow like Birkhead in order to deny freedom to one of their own priests.

Catholics make a big mistake if they remain silent in the face of outrageous charges like those made by this "preacher" of fan-dance notoriety.

—M.F.

Cleveland, Ohio

Same Mad Idea

TO THE EDITOR:

Remember how a few short years back we laughed and scorned the governments of Germany and Red Russia; yet, today, our regimented country has many of the earmarks of another Soviet or Nazi regime.

Our Congress is merely a rubber stamp for the Executive — just like the Reichstag in Nazi Germany.

We have compulsory peacetime military conscription of our youth.

We are told we can't do this, or we can't have this or that.

We have our own bureaucratic "Goerings" and "Goebbels" controlling everything we want to buy, sell or eat.

Today's paper tells us that Mrs. Roosevelt thinks our women should be trained to do the farm work and bring in the harvest next year. In the U.S.S.R. and Hitler's Germany the women are in the fields and the men are all soldiers.

To what purpose do we fight to "save" America, if in the effort to prepare we must become another Germany and U.S.S.R.?

We have plenty of men in the U.S.A. to protect our country anytime, and to till our lands too.

There can be only one answer, somebody — and it may include our own leadership — expects to conquer the world and use all our manpower to control it.

But that is the same mad idea we charge against Hitler!

— M.

Detroit, Michigan.

Wanted: Bigot Cure

TO THE EDITOR:

'Tis emergency time and the living gets tougher; the debts expand and the dollar shrinks. Your daddy's poor, and he's gonna be poorer. So, go on, little baby, cash your investment in the national debt!

Let's cut out the sing-song and playing at bigotry. Are you a good bigot? I am.

I am very bigoted, for example, against the prevailing, all-controlling, alien, "democratic" pagan usury — the criminal perversion of the fundamental monetary principle of the United States *Constitution.*

The opponents of Father Coughlin — he never had a "critic" — were and are bigoted against, specifically, sound constitutional money, and they have a weakness for the false principle of usury.

The methods of criticism used by the opponents of Father Coughlin also stamps them indelibly as real bigots, for they use the term without a qualifier or an object — sort of pidgin English, giving one the impression that Father Coughlin might, or might not be, "bigoted" against zero weather on the Fourth of July or a heat wave on Christmas Day. Specify your bigotry, brother bigot!

Never hit a real bigot when he's down—throw him the life-saver, the bigotry exterminator — a sound principle!

— T. B., Jr.

Rochester, N. Y.

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Letters

Why Such Waste?

TO THE EDITOR:

Why does the present administration buy a large tract of farm land at Lockland, Ohio (a suburb of Cincinnati) at prices out of all proportion to their true value?

This land never had a value of $100 an acre, yet it has been purchased, as we're told, at not less than $1,000 an acre. One parcel of 9 acres was sold at $28,000!

Why was this particular land selected? Who sold it to whom? Why the need of this land?

Twenty minutes by auto from this site, the Wright aeronautical plant could have been erected on land purchased during the World War for a nitrate plant which was never built, and which site is still lying idle.

At Ashland, Ky., two hours' drive, another parcel is lying idle also purchased during the last war; while at Greenhills, a so-called housing project, 10 minutes drive from Lockland, has fully 100 acres of farm land idle.

Why this criminal waste of public funds?

The scandal is repeated in almost any state, beginning with the Army camps in worthless swamp areas — while, over in Wisconsin, one of the best farm areas in that state is being condemned for a powder plant reserve.

A short time ago the country had an "aluminum" drive; just now we have a waste paper drive, yet when heavy duty machinery, crated in 2x4 and 4x4 timbers 15 to 20 feet long, is unpacked employes are forbidden to use any of the wood — it is piled up and burned!

Why talk about all-out war, and waste our resources?

— F.C.

Lockland, Ohio.

A la Victor Hugo

TO THE EDITOR:

If Victor Hugo's philosopher "*Ursus*" could deliver an open air elocution to the American people he would say: "Men and women of the dear United States, I sincerely congratulate you on being Britishers. You are a great nation; I say more, you were a great people. Your refugees are even better than your press and radio as dispensers of British propaganda. You have an appetite: you are a nation that devours British baloney — a magnificent function! As politicians and war-mongers in the management of British affairs, and in the desire to do harm to others which may turn to Britain's good, you stand pre-eminent!"

— W.M.

Philadelphia, Pa.

'Freedom' of the Seas

TO THE EDITOR:

It's a poor sort of freedom of the seas that does not work both ways. No nation, including Germany and Japan, can maintain its self-respect and allow "Mr. Freedom" to ship food and munitions to England *et al,* if he bans similar shipments to the axis nations.

This war started over the domination by England of the Danube River Commission. She bought up grain and oil, solely to keep the Germans from getting it. She bribed the Balkan nations with loans not to trade with Germany, although they are within the German sphere of influence.

As a matter of fact, if Hitler would accept a loan from the Bank of England today, and again put the heads of his people into their noose of gold, Churchill would offer him a negotiated peace tomorrow!

Hitler swore that he would drive the British meddlers from the continent. Except for "the Rock" at Gibraltar, the British have no territory on the European continent now; and they had no more right to dominate the Danube river commission than they would a Rio Grande river commission.

The Roosevelt New Deal administration is at one and the same time enforcing "freedom of the seas" to send supplies to Britain and denying "freedom of the seas" by supporting Britain's blockade on supplies to the entire continent of Europe.

Responsibility for the loss of American lives in "rattlesnake" waters, rests squarely on the shoulders of those who, without the advice or consent of the United States Senate, are enforcing some alleged secret treaty between Roosevelt and Churchill for the sole benefit of Britain.

— H.D.K.

Kansas City, Mo.

Paying the Piper

TO THE EDITOR:

If you have space for a burst of righteous scorn, I wish to address these remarks to the 27-million Government panhandlers whose votes have brought us to this tragic precipice!

You had both feet in the public trough for 8 years? You thought you were getting something for nothing, and getting away with it. You weren't sporting enough to play the game. You soldiered on the job. You voted to perpetuate Santa Claus, and make every payday Christmas.

But, when rotten grade C eggs are a nickel each, and oleo a dollar a pound; when a pair of $2 shoes costs $12; when sufficient chuck steak hamburger for a family of five sets you back $2.50, and Woolworth socks are 40 cents apiece; when poor, patient Mary has but one decent dress to go out in, and the cheapest loaf of bread costs 20 cents; when half your wage is confiscated to pay for the barbaric war; and your boasted American freedom and human rights have disappeared, and you are governed, admittedly, from Downing Street — you are paying for your 8-year dream, my lads, and you're paying through the nose!

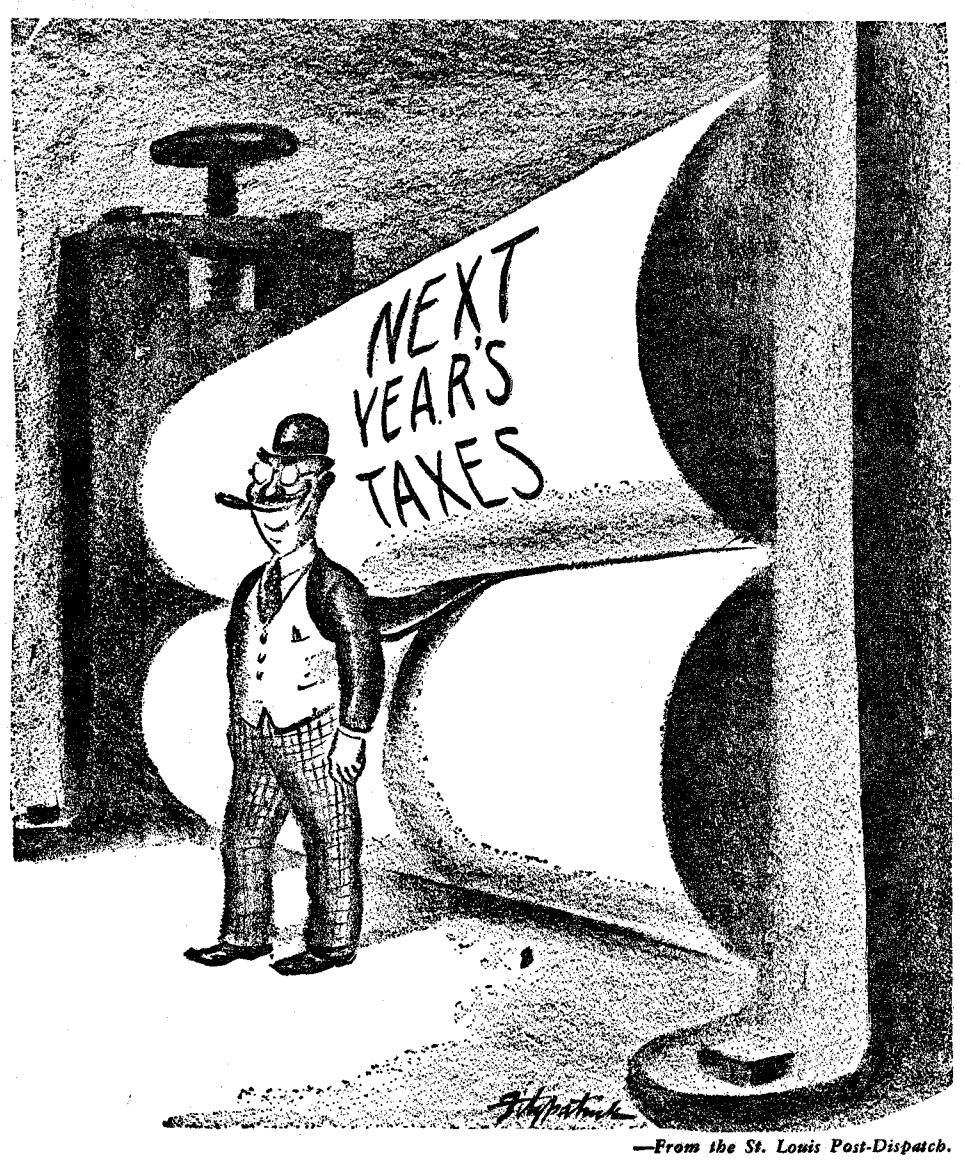
Don't squeal under it; take it in that bally good old sporting British stride! You asked for it, old toppies! You prayed for it; you worked for it; you went blindly to the polls a short year ago and voted for it!

Now you're paying for it. So, buck up, my lads! All in it! Hands across the sea, and all that, don't you know! Cheerio, you Yankee blightahs! Cheerio!

— T.F.

New York City.

The Public Does Not Yet Realize



—From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Miner's Letter

TO THE EDITOR:

As a young man of draft age during the last World War, I worked in a coal mine while waiting to be called to fight for what I thought then — and still think — was man's inhuman greed for power and gold.

I worked like the rest of those poor souls who have to eke out a bare existence from the bowels of the earth. Might I ask who benefited from such slavery?

If you think $1.25 a ton is a lot of money to pay a miner for digging coal you have to work in a mine to understand how difficult it is to get more than four and five cars to load for a day's work.

It is possible you may have heard about a coal miner who dug coal for a living and made enough to retire on. But, if so, I've never been acquainted with the fact; it simply can't be done.

My father worked in the mines for over 40 years and I can assure you that as far as comfort and conveniences were concerned a church mouse had more.

Again, I might ask who benefited from this underground slavery?

Could it possibly be the flagless internationalists, the fightless fighters who are everlastingly yelping for us real Americans to spill our blood while they profit — and laugh at our ignorance and stupidity?

— E.R.

Cleveland, Ohio.

It's Nation's Loss

TO THE EDITOR:

You may have observed that some persons simply wreck the English language. Unconsciously, I suppose, I often wreck it bad; but I hope that I do not deliberately change the meaning of words.

For example: "Democracy" now means any government that will oppose the axis powers; brave Finland may not even fight to save her own life, while the "democracies" embrace the sworn enemy of democracy, religion and other freedom.

"Four freedoms" can mean whatever a dictator says freedom is.

In our country, a person is called "isolationist" who has been isolated by interventionists; in other words, anybody who differs with or disputes an interventionist becomes, automatically, an isolationist

Father Coughlin intervened for his fellow Americans until he was isolated.

There would be a brighter prospect ahead of Christian America today if the silenced radio priest were free to intervene. That is our loss, not Father Coughlin's.

— W.H.

Chatfield, Minnesota.

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Comment

Christians and War —A Moral Question

BISHOP Charles F. Buddy's diocesan paper, the *Southern Cross* (Nov. 21), prints the following editorial on the morality of our getting into a shooting war:

"Would war on the part of our country at the present juncture be lawful or unlawful? This is the most important question facing Americans whose conscience is guided by Christian ideals and principles. For the issue of peace or war is primarily a moral issue which it is a duty of a Catholic paper to face fearlessly.

"The Catholic Church is not pacifist to the extent of holding that war is always unlawful or immoral. In the abstract she strongly favors peace as against war. But she admits that a concrete occasion may arise in which the path of war may be lawfully chosen. Recognizing the many grave evils, physical and moral, which modern warfare necessarily produces, her theologians and moralists have laid down definite conditions which must be fulfilled before war can be acceptable to the Christian conscience.

* * *

"In the first place the purpose for which war is undertaken must be a good and laudable one. The reason alleged by our Government for edging the country ever closer to the brink of war — the destruction of tyranny and the preservation of freedom — is noble and worthy of commendation. For the sake of argument let us admit that the alleged reason is the true one.

"The second condition required for just war is that it must not be undertaken except as a last resource — that all peaceful means must first be employed to settle the questions in dispute. Again, for the sake of argument, let us presume that this condition is fulfilled in the present crisis.

"There still remains a third condition without which war would still remain unlawful and unjust even though its purpose were noble and all peaceful means had been used in vain to adjust the difficulties between the nations involved in controversy. There must be a strong probability, not merely a vague hope, that the noble aims for which the war is undertaken will be attained through victory and that the inevitable evil effects of the war will not more than counterbalance whatever good results it may produce.

* * *

"In deciding whether this condition is verified in our country's present situation we have several sign-posts to guide us. The first World War came to an end twenty-three years ago. The victory of the Allies was hailed as a triumph for democracy and freedom, as the death-knell of tyranny and despotism.

"Looking at the world today we see how vain were the hopes of men of good will a quarter of a century ago. The war for freedom, the war to end war, produced more tyranny instead of less and laid the foundation for the present bloody conflict. What reasonable hope, not to speak of a strong probability, can we have that another war of world-wide extent will have any better result? Twenty years ago our people turned their backs upon Europe, in bitter disillusionment, and solemnly determined to have no further part in her unending strife. No plausible reason has been given them to make them change their minds.

"Our Government has pledged itself to use all available means to establish the four freedoms in every nook and corner of the world. Again, let us judge the possibilities of the future by the facts of the past. The present administration has been more than eight years in power. For the greater part of that period it has had the support of the vast majority of the people. It has had at its disposal all the resources of the wealthiest country in the world. With these advantages, has it succeeded in establishing the four freedoms in the United States? Ask the American negro if he enjoys the political equality guaranteed by the *Constitution.* Ask the share-croppers of the South, the refugees from the dust bowl or the W.P.A. workers if they have known freedom from fear and want. 'One-third of our people are ill-fed, ill-clad and ill-housed.' It was our President who made the statement, without contradiction.

* * *

"Amid all the uncertainties of the future we can be sure of one thing," the editorial goes on. "If our country enters the war for a fight to the finish, we shall be far poorer at the end even with victory than we now are. We shall have unemployment on a scale hitherto unknown. The burden of our national debt will be so great as to compel repudiation.

"Our Government will be so busy bringing order out of chaos and forestalling a bloody revolution that it will have little time or tendency to worry about the condition of foreign lands. In the general confusion and uncertainty the people will clamor for strong government and strong government means dictatorship.

"Our fight for the four freedoms will produce the very thing our war-minded leaders declare their intention of crushing, the totalitarian State! This is inevitable and will be accepted as inevitable by the people, who will prefer stability to chaos and any kind of government to anarchy. We mean it is inevitable if our country goes to war.

"Perhaps there are some Americans who would welcome such a condition in the United States. It would pave the way for an all-out trial of their planned economy. Both capital and labor would be at the mercy of the totalitarian State. The press would be the mouthpiece of the Government. The only question left to decide would be whether to follow the Communist or the Nazi model. Except from the viewpoint of efficiency the choice would matter little to the common people.

* * *

"There is only one possible conclusion to be drawn from this consideration of the present crisis," concludes the *Southern Cross.* "War on the part of our country would be unlawful because, even with victory assured, its results would be disastrous for a freedom-loving people. Never were the words of our late Holy Father, Pope Pius XI, so apt and timely: 'Nothing can be gained by war which cannot be gained equally well in peace. In war all is lost.'"

Did You Know—

THAT the United States Government spent $3 for every $1 taken in during the first five months of the fiscal year ending with November? You can figure this.

That it is impossible for national defense to absorb the workers now employed in non-defense work? January, 1942, will answer this one.

That, last year, persons earning between $2,000 to $4,000 were not subject to a surtax? This year, you will have to pay a surtax of 6 per cent on the first $2,000 and 9 per cent on the second $2,000 or $3,000.

We are told that "national defense" is the cause for increasing our income taxes. Do not be misled: you have heard of the 10 per cent defense tax; where does all the rest go? The answer is simple — it goes to preserve the job holders' bureaucracy at Washington!

* * *

No American worthy of the name will ever oppose sound national defense — for the U.S.A. But, every American is bound to resent having put over on him devious and secret schemes under the guise of defense of his nation.

We believe that real Americans do not have to be "protected" from any facts. Tell Americans the honest truth — no matter how bad the news may be.

But, woe to those who take advantage of our habitual trust in chosen leaders, if they try to put over dark and hidden schemes that the people "dare not be trusted with!"

* * *

Did you know that YOU could do something about it?

Men, women and children everywhere are asking: "How can I help?"

The answer is quite simple.

SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine needs more distributors at once.

Its columns of forthright comment are uncensored; it gives you truth without deference to advertisers' interests.

Why not send in the coupon below, and get the simple details as to how you can really help?

It is profitable and, above all, you will be helping to keep the Christian way of life alive in our America; as well as advancing the principles so loved and taught by the founder of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

Act now — send in the coupon today and get the full details:

Social Justice

Special Distributors Order Blank

_____, 19_____

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

As a loyal supporter, please send me _____ copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine each week until further notice.

It is my understanding that full details will be sent to me upon receipt of this Special Distributor Order Blank.

My Name Is _____

My Address Is _____

City or Town _____

State _____

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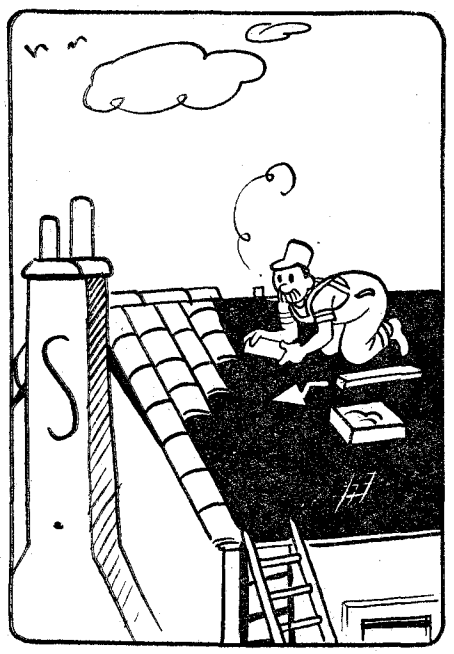
$2,000 AWAITING SPEEDY WINNER!

TO RECEIVE BOOSTED PRIZE—YOU MUST ENTER GREAT CONTEST NOW!

PICTURES FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 3



1. Brickley
2. Hugo L. Black
3. Tyler
4. Stimson
5. Highland Park
6. Ohio

Picture No. 4

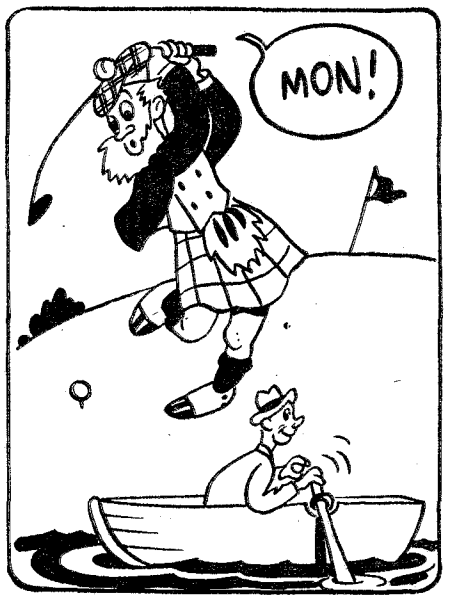
1. Billings
2. Harper's Ferry
3. Buchanan
4. Altoona
5. Gettysburg
6. Arkansas

START NOW AND START HERE

Picture No. 1

1. Washington
2. Tunney
3. Sherwood
4. Lindbergh
5. Waite
6. Landis

Picture No. 2



1. Mississippi
2. Ball
3. Missouri
4. Monroe
5. Montana
6. Minnesota

THIS GETS YOU IN OR KEEPS YOU IN

If entering this week, return with 20c. If already entered, return with 10c. You may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish.
Place number of your selected title in proper square.
DO NOT REPEAT FORMER SOLUTIONS

Ques. No. 1 ☐ Ques. No. 3 ☐
Ques. No. 2 ☐ Ques. No. 4 ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND

If entering this week, return with 20c. If already entered, return with 10c. You may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish.
Place number of your selected title in proper square.
DO NOT REPEAT FORMER SOLUTIONS

Ques. No. 1 ☐ Ques. No. 3 ☐
Ques. No. 2 ☐ Ques. No. 4 ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

Address All Contest Mail to:

"CONTEST MANAGER"

Social Justice **Royal Oak, Michigan**

Positively no use quibbling around about this great "AMERICANA" Contest. You're almost bound to enter before it's over. You simply are not going to let pass a chance to strike for a neat bit of fortune, and at the same time aid the defense effort of our country. Are you now? Of course not.

Then, be smart and ENTER EARLY—during the first five weeks. Because, the FIRST FOUR PRIZES ARE "UPPED" EACH $500.00 FOR WINNERS WHO ENTER DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS.

There is plenty of fun in this Contest. No questions to answer. No dashing down to libraries to check up facts. Just a test of your powers of observation, and all the elements you need for solution are in each puzzle-picture that confronts you.

You see, we want more circulation for SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine. Every contestant has the privilege of having the magazine sent without further cost to a friend for four months. See how that works out. It will mean SOCIAL JUSTICE will find its way into many more homes of America.

That's one of the main reasons why we want YOU to enter today. You can do so RIGHT NOW and bring yourself up even with all other contestants by solving all four puzzle-pictures on this page and returning with your remittance of 20 cents. Of course, you may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish.

Whichever way you remit is not important. But the fact that you enter NOW — IN TIME TO QUALIFY FOR AN INCREASED PRIZE — IS VERY IMPORTANT.

So attend to this matter—without delay. Eh, what?

DEFENSE BONDS!

Winners of the first four prizes in the "AMERICANA" Contest will receive one-half the amount of their awards in cash and one-half in United States Defense Bonds, bearing interest.

As a contestant, you are thus serving three purposes: (1) striking for fortune and investment for yourself, (2) aiding the defense effort of our country, and (3) assisting in spreading the principles of social justice. Enter at once.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The contest will last 12 weeks, beginning December 8th. Two puzzle-pictures accompanied by several suggested titles will appear each week. All 50 puzzle-pictures will appear on the 11th and 12th weeks.
2. The task of the contestant is to select what he or she considers the best or most appropriate title for each puzzle-picture, taken from the suggested titles beneath the picture. There is only one correct, best or most appropriate title, predetermined before the puzzle-picture appears.
3. The correct title to each puzzle-picture can be determined from one or two considerations: (1) the general characteristics of the picture as representing or depicting what the title represents, (2) pronunciation of the names of outstanding objects appearing in the picture.
4. A contestant may remit ten cents in coin with his or her solutions each week for 10 weeks, and then remit the balance of $1.50. Or payment in full, $2.50, may be made when entering the contest.
5. No contestant may submit more than one set of solutions. However, every member of the family may submit a set, thus increasing the probability of having a winner in the home.
6. Judges of the contest are recruited from the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE.
7. A BONUS OF $500 OVER AND ABOVE THE REGULAR PRIZE WILL BE PAID WINNERS OF THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH PRIZES WHO ENTER THE CONTEST DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS.

WHAT 311 READERS WILL WIN

	For Early Entrants	For Late Entrants
GRAND PRIZE	$2,000.00	$1,5000.0
Second Prize	1,500.00	1,000.00
Third Prize	1,000.00	600.00
Fourth Prize	900.00	400.00
Fifth Prize	200.00	200.00
Six prizes of $25.00 each	150.00	150.00
100 prizes of $10.00 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
200 prizes of $5.00 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
311 Cash Prizes	$7,750.00	$5,750.00

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. The "AMERICANA" Picture-Puzzle Contest is open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, except home office employes or members of their families.
2. The Contest shall consist of 50 puzzle-pictures based upon the names of prominent American statesmen, legislators, soldiers, business men, playwrights, columnists, actors; or the names of states, cities, towns and rivers of the United States. It shall run for 12 consecutive weeks, beginning December 8, 1941. Two puzzle-pictures shall appear each week for 10 weeks, and all 50 puzzle-pictures on the 11th and 12th weeks.
3. A Grand Prize of $1,500.00 will be awarded by SOCIAL JUSTICE to the contestant returning the best or most appropriate solutions to the 50 puzzle-pictures and otherwise complying with the rules. Contestants submitting the next best or most appropriate solutions shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in ten cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of puzzle-picture solutions, or a total of $2.50. The entire $2.50 may be sent in one remittance. For these remittances the contestant shall have the privilege of having SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine sent for four months without cost to any person designated by the contestant.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decisions of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. Should one or more ties arise, a number of prizes will be withheld equal to the number of contestants tied. Such ties will be broken by tied contestants, upon notification, submitting ideas and suggestions for puzzle-pictures similar to but not identical with those of the contest. These will be judged by the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine on the basis of clarity, accuracy to subject-matter and puzzleization, and prizes awarded accordingly. In event of final ties duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do not decorate coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of the contest, will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may submit only one set of solutions.
10. The publisher reserves the right to increase the cash amount of prizes or to offer bonuses for promptness during progress of the contest.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Is This Democracy?

THE GALLUP POLL report says:

"Compulsory conscription of women in Britain, a step provided in the conscription bill now before the British Parliament, is approved in principle by a substantial majority of British public opinion."

The above are the exact words printed in the *Detroit News* (Dec. 3).

They reflect a recession from the ideals of democracy and Christianity, inasmuch as women from 20 to 30 years of age will be forced to surrender every prerogative of womanhood in a totalitarian war waged not only against armies but against civilians; not only by men, but by women!

We can't help but ask ourselves, "Is this democracy?"

Admitting for the sake of argument that Hitlerism must be destroyed, is England prepared to destroy the soul of England to win a pyrrhic victory?

Are Englishmen so blinded by emotion, so bestirred by propaganda, as to forget the basic causes of the war in which they find themselves?

* * *

Not all Englishmen are responsible, by any means, for the declaration and execution of this suicidal venture.

Those who enforced the signing of the *Treaty of Versailles*; those who greedily reached out for world domination; those who obstructed the flow of raw materials into Germany; those who financed the building of the National Socialist war machine; those who diced with truth and honesty in their dealings with the Soviet Union; those who long since have employed the structure of the British Empire for the exploitation of the peoples of the world – they pursue their mad course of destructionism even to the point of sacrificing the young womanhood of Great Britain.

* * *

Surely, if all that means democracy, the world will be happier when its corpse lies buried beneath the ruins of revolution – if that is the only way the persecuted people can free themselves from its yoke.

We are no advocates of National Socialism, of Fascism, nor of Communism.

On the contrary, we are supporters of the Christian theory of class co-operation within a nation; of national co-operation outside the nation.

The Christian concept of life, as we view it, abhors war and loves peace.

Nevertheless, if wars must come, no government is worthwhile sustaining if it persists in reaching into the sanctuary of the nation's homes to regiment women for bloody battle, thereby destroying the very ideals, the liberties, and the virtues it would save!

Big, New AMERICANA Contest
A 'different' kind of competition

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